The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Sequestration of the Estates of the Lafourche District.

A Commission Appointed to Manage the Property.

Members of Congress to be Elected from the First and Second Districts of the State.

A Law of Household Exemption Established.

Curious Developments Regarding the Money Seized at the French Consul's.

The Money Gone to Havana to Pay for Cloth for the Rebel Government.

National Prisoners Shot by the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

Your elaborate leader, containing a most thorough [illegible] Gen. BUTLER's administration of his military department, was published here by the local papers, and read by the citizens with lively pleasure. It was a proper compliment and an evidence of just appreciation of the mental labor and devotion to duty of Gen. BUTLER. There cannot be a doubt but that when the history of this rebellion is written, the taking of New-Orleans and its subsequent history under Gen. BUTLER's military and civil administration will prove one of the most remarkable and most brilliant episodes.

The news from the local seat of war, the Lafourche country, is that the tradesmen and small property holders are returning to Thibodeaux and the surrounding neighborhoods, all anxious that the National Government will be sustained and that they can come forward and take the oath of allegiance, and [illegible] the former property under the old flag. The planters, with few exceptions, have abandoned their homes, and have gone into the [illegible] leaving their property and "chattels" behind—the first to be confiscated and sold for the benefit of loyal creditors, the latter "real estate" to take the legs at the morning and run away. The history of the past few days can best be given by a simple recapitulation of the several "orders" which have been issued by the active Commanding-General of this Department.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY RECENTLY RECOVERED.

The first one relates to the future government of the recently recovered country of the Lafourche; the wisdom of the measures proposed must meet with the cordial indorsement of all citizens who desire to "crush" out this rebellion. I should add that the Commission is composed of gentlemen alike distinguished for their intelligence and probity. Probably, there is not a man in the Union better fitted by nature, disposition, and education for the responsible office imposed upon him than Major J. M. BELL. But let the orders, being them speak for themselves.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91.—The Commanding-General being informed, and believing, that the District west of the Mississippi River, lately taken possession of by the United States troops, is most largely occupied by persons disloyal to the United States, and whose property has become liable to confiscation under the Acts of Congress and the Proclamation of the President, and that sales and transfers of said property are being made for the purpose of depriving the Government of the same, has determined, in order to secure the rights of all persons, as well as those of the Government, and for the purpose of enabling the crops now growing to be taken care of and secured, and the unemployed laborers to be set at work, and provision made for payment for their labor.

To order, as follows:

I. That all the property within the District to be known as the "District of Lafourche," be and hereby is sequestered, and all sales or transfers thereof are forbidden, and will be held invalid.

II. The District of Lafourche will comprise all the territory in the State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, except the Parishes of Plaquemine and Jefferson.

III. That

Maj. JOSEPH M. BELL, Provost Judge, President.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. KINSMAN, A. D. C.

Capt. FULLER, (Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers,) Provost Marshal of the District,

be a Commission to take possession of the property in said District, to make an accurate inventory of the same, and to gather up and collect all such personal property, and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property, and bring the same to New-Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, and after deducting the necessary expenses of care, collection and transportation, to hold the proceeds thereof subject to the just claims of loyal citizens and those neutral foreigners who, in good faith, shall appear to be the owners of the same.

IV. Every loyal citizen or neutral foreigner who shall be found in actual possession and ownership of any property in said district not having acquired the same by any title since the 18th day of September last, may have his property returned or delivered to him without sale, upon establishing his condition to the satisfaction of the Commission.

V. All sales made by any person not a loyal citizen or foreign neutral, since the 18th day of September, shall be held void, and all sales whatever, made with the intent to deprive the Government of its rights of confiscation, will be held void, at what time soever made.

VI. The Commission is authorized to employ in working the plantation of any person who has remained quietly at his home, whether he be loyal or disloyal, the negroes who may be found in said District, or who have or may hereafter claim the protection of the United States, upon the terms set forth in a memorandum of a contract heretofore offered to the planters of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, or white labor may be employed at the election of the Commission.

VII. The Commissioners will cause to be purchased such supplies as may be necessary, and convey them to such convenient depots as to supply the planters in the making of the crop; which supplies will be charged against the crop manufactured and shall constitute a lien thereon.

VIII. The Commissioners are authorized to work for the account of the United States such plantations as are deserted by their owners, or are held by disloyal owners, as may seem to them expedient, for the purpose of saving the crops.

IX. Any persons who have not been actually in arms against the United States since the occupation of New-Orleans by its forces, and who shall remain peaceably upon their plantations, affording no aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and who shall return to their allegiance, and who shall, by all reasonable methods, aid the United States when called upon, may be empowered by the Commission to work their own plantations, to make their own crops, and to retain possession of their own property, except such as is necessary for the military uses of the United States. And to all such persons the Commission are authorized to furnish means of transportation for their crops and supplies, at just and equitable rates.

X. The Commissioners are empowered and authorized to hear, determine, and definitely report upon all questions of the loyalty, disloyalty or neutrality of the various claimants of property within said District; and, further, to report such persons as, in their judgment ought to be recommended by the Commanding General to the President for amnesty and pardon, so that they may have their property returned; to the end that all persons that are loyal may suffer as little injury as possible; and that all persons who have been heretofore disloyal may have an opportunity now to prove their loyalty and to return to their allegiance, and to save their property from confiscation, if such shall be the determination of the Government of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

INTEMPERANCE TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Gen. BUTLER having disposed of a matter that will possibly put some millions of dollars in the hands of honest loyal citizens, next turns his attention to the cause of intemperance, and at one magnificent blow strikes at the root, as follows:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1862.

By direction of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given to all proprietors, within this Department, of distilleries and establishments where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are either manufactured or rectified, and breweries where strong beer is made, that they must cease manufacturing, and close their places of business on Saturday, 8th inst.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal-General Louisiana.

Having dealt with the sinning civilians, he next takes up the subject as it relates to his soldiers, and properly disposes of the matter thus:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 93.—I. Any commissioned officer who is found drinking intoxicating liquors in any public drinking place, or other public house, within this Department, will be recommended to the President for dismissal from the service.

II. All police officers are ordered to report, in writing, to these headquarters, all instances of the violation of this order which may come under their notice.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

SCHOOLING THE LOCAL PRESS.

The local Press next comes in for some instructions. For the last month the conductors of the covertly secession sheets have gradually encroached upon the liberty allowed them, and taking advantage of it, have managed to get in many articles which have no other effect than to keep the community uneasy and retard the growth of a healthy and truthful public sentiment. Gen. BUTLER, to accommodate these papers, in a spirit of good nature, has allowed them from time to time to send to him their pestilent news "received from Southern papers," and he has spent his over-occupied time in looking over the items and marking such as he deemed it proper to publish. This "nuisance" was so frequently repeated that he at last repeated his general instructions that no treasonable matter should appear, signifying at the same time that he would not be bored by this annoying personal supervision, and stating that they (the editors) were intelligent enough to draw an intelligent conclusion as to what his order meant. Not to be headed off, these papers commenced a new dodge, and began to quote "treason," which they credited to Northern sheets. The General again called them to task, and informed those industrious gentlemen, that treason in the New-York papers was just as offensive to him as treason in the Richmond papers. But it would seem that so ingrained is the spirit of hatred to our institutions that it would crop out, as the result is shown in the first victim, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 512.—The *Daily Advocate*, having, after warning, published the following article:

THE BALLOT-BOX.

This palladium of our liberties, this charter of our rights, this emblem of Democracy, has been speaking in a voice of thunder—as we knew it would, if the people could be aroused from its slumber. It has been our unceasing endeavor to awake them throughout the nation.

We were the first to tell our readers of its success in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and now we have gratifying reports from Illinois, New-Jersey and New-York. If these reports be confirmed, an armistice will soon follow. Negotiations once commenced, there will not be any more fighting. Whether an armistice results from the Democratic success, or from foreign intervention, we shall hail it as a peace measure to be welcomed by all parties.

The publication of that journal will be discontinued from this date.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

NO SLAVES OF REBELS TO BE ARRESTED.

In the meantime, the General noted, per advertisements in the papers, that our city prisons were filling up with what were termed runaway negroes, who were held "until applied for by their masters." This wrong was redressed in a few lines:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 88.—I. No person will be arrested as a slave, by any policeman or other person, and put in confinement for safe keeping, unless the person arresting knows that such person is owned by a loyal citizen of the United States.

II. The Inspector and Superintendent of Prisons is authorized to discharge from confinement all slaves not known to be the slaves of loyal owners.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

RELIEF OF THE POOR WHITES.

The monstrous legislation of this city—the fruits of rebellion and the oppression naturally growing out of the management of a servile population—among other things decreed that no white man should be a hand on a steamboat, and that no white man should work on the levee—this legislation has created on the statute books here laws regarding the collection of rents, which are more atrocious in their oppression of the poor than I deemed it possible to devise. I could give you columns of incidents, showing with what tiger-like ferocity landlords and landlords' agents pursue their tenants, the veriest slave-driver having no more power over the property of his victim than does the unfortunate tenant in this city. So great had become the evil that it was finally a matter of necessity that it should be arrested, which has been done by the following humane proclamation.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 15.—In view of the present distressed condition of many tenants and debtors, household furniture not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, is hereby exempted from any liability to be taken on writs of provisional seizure until further orders.

When the furniture of the debtor is claimed by the creditor to exceed that amount in value, the Judge in whose court the case may be pending, may appoint one appraiser, who shall set off to the debtor such furniture as the debtor may select, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, and the excess only shall be liable to seizure.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. General.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S VISIT—STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS.

In one of my recently written letters, I endeavored to give you some slight idea of the external history of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON's visit to this city. The internal consequences are beginning to develop themselves. Among the seizures of specie made by Gen. BUTLER was a large amount of specie claimed by French citizens, and of course was taken possession of by Gen. BUTLER under protest for the French Consul. This case was one eventually referred to the astute, Union-loving Commissioner, and he advised the Government to pay back the money to the French Consul. It now appears that developing history justifies the action and the sagacity of the Commanding General, for it now appears that this was money belonging to New-Orleans citizens, and was taken in charge by the French Consul to pay for cloth now in Havana, awaiting to run the blockade, to be used by the Confederate Government. The money ($400,000) four hundred and five thousand dollars, released by Mr. JOHNSON's recommendation, was secretly sent from this city to Havana within six and forty days, on board of the Spanish war steamer *Blasco de Garay*, and that the money was borrowed from the Bank of New-Orleans by J. D. B. DE BOW, agent for the Richmond Government, as will appear from the following correspondence:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14, 1862.

The undersigned having been requested to furnish the Quartermaster of this post with the means of settling Ed. GAUTHREAUX's bill for army supplies, amounting to $405,000 (four hundred and five thousand dollars,) desires to borrow that amount from the Bank of New-Orleans, in coin, without interest, on the credit of the Confederate States, and makes this application for the same.

J. D. B. DEBOW, Agent Produce Loan.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, April 14, 1862.

J. D. B. De Bow, Esq., Agent Produce Loan:

SIR: This Bank has received your application for a loan of ($405,000) four hundred and five thousand dollars in coin to the Confederate States Government, for the purpose of paying the bill of E. GAUTHREAUX & Co., for army clothing, and hereby accede to your proposition. Respectfully yours,

N. BELLY, Cashier.

The French Consul, you will remember, was one of the active Agents and friends of Mr. JOHNSON, while he was here, interfering with Gen. BUTLER's Department, and, as will now be seen, innocently we trust, playing into the hands of the Secessionists. The said French Consul, finally fearing lest he should be discovered in his unfriendly interference, and thereby implicate his Government, withdrew the original receipts given, and substituted other names, French subjects here, Messrs. E. GAUTHREAUX & Co., and two gentlemen of the name of LA NOUE, one of whom, by the order of Gen. BUTLER, is at Fort Jackson, the other at Fort Pickens. DAVIS, the President of the Bank, and NEWALL, the Bank Director, are now in prison, awaiting a trial for their crimes.

The present Board of Directors, all of whom are believed to be innocent of any complicity in the transaction, and not one of whom even suspected its nature, until informed of it by Gen. BUTLER. The Bank, from a temporary suspension, has again resumed its business.

Thus the world will now understand what Gen. BUTLER probably knew all the while, that the astute JOHNSON has been completely humbugged and deceived, and the citizens of the United States Government, by his unhappy interference with things he could not understand, have been robbed of nearly a half million dollars for the benefit of the Government at Richmond.

At this unhappy time, the country has lost this large amount of specie, which the bank of New-Orleans originally loaned to the Confederate Government *without interest*, which should have been kept to redeem the notes and liabilities of its own note-holders—or loaned this money on a sight, the cotton to be raised by the cotton planters under the Confederate Government. I am anxious to hear what will be the defense of Mr. JOHNSON. That he was under evil influences here was as patent at the time of his visit as it is now. Will not this be a lesson to let alone Generals commanding in the field, and doing it successfully too, and of all men, why should Gen. BUTLER have been saddled with a visit from REVERDY JOHNSON? Gen. BUTLER has now, I am happy to say, taken the bone in his own hands, and he will not only stop future abuses, but see that justice is done to the stock and innocent bill-holders.

A UNION TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

To-night we shall have one of the grandest Union torch-light processions ever got up in this city, always so famous for attractive pageants. The following "order" will give a suggestive idea:

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, 1862.

The St. Charles Theatre will be opened on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, at 5½ o'clock. The meeting will be called to order precisely at 6 o'clock. The different delegations will enter the building as they arrive at the theatre. The torch-light procession will take place after the orations have been delivered. The different Associations will then form on Canal-street, in accordance with programme to be published—head of Camp. It will march down Royal to St. Peter-street, down St. Peter to Chartres, up Chartres to Canal, up Camp and Prytania streets to Felicity Road, thence to Magazine-street, where the up-town delegations, if they desire to do so, will leave the procession; thence down Magazine-street to Julia, past Gen. BUTLER's Headquarters, thence to Canal-street and be dismissed.

Hon. J. AD. ROZIER to preside at the meeting, assisted by fifty Vice-Presidents.

Orators, Hon. THOS. J. DURANT and Col. N. C. DEMING, U. S. V., and Acting Mayor of New-Orleans.

Private and stage boxes appropriated to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff, Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff, Military Commission, Admiral FARRAGUT and suite, and other Federal officers attached to the army and navy.

The seats appropriated to the ladies will be exclusively occupied by them, and positively no more than four hundred "admissions" will be distributed.

The Assistant Marshals will report at 1 o'clock today at the Lyceum Hall for instruction. Each Marshal will provide his own saddle and bridle; the horses will be furnished the Assistant Marshals by the Committee of Arrangements.

The Executive Committee, and all persons officially interested in the success of the celebration, will meet at the Lyceum to-day, at 1 o'clock punctually.

Col. T. B. THORPE, Grand Marshal.

A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The political world here was this morning agitated. It seems we are to have a Congressional Delegation at Washington. If good and judicious men are elected it will be a good thing for the country, if otherwise it is a pity that the election has been ordered. The proclamation has an especial interest:

A PROCLAMATION.

By Brig.-Gen. George F. Shepley, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, The State of Louisiana is now and has been without any Representatives in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America; and whereas a very large majority of the citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts in this State, by taking the oath of allegiance, have given evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of securing to the loyal electors in the Parishes composing those two Congressional Districts, their appropriate and lawful representation in the House of Representatives of the United States of America, and of enabling them to avail themselves of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of any State, or part of a State, who shall, on the first day of January next, be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State have participated—have seen fit to issue this, my proclamation, appointing an election to be held on Wednesday, the third day of December next, to fill said vacancies in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, in the following Districts, namely:

The First Congressional District, composed of that part of the City of New-Orleans heretofore known as Municipality number One and Municipality number Three, and now designated as Districts numbered Two and Three, and Suburb Treme, that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi, and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines.

The Second Congressional District in the State of Louisiana, composed of that part of the City of New-Orleans above Canal-street, known as the First District, and District number Four, formerly of the City of Lafayette, and of the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary and St. Martin.

Writs of elections will be issued, as required, and the election held at the places designated by law.

The proceedings will be conducted, and returns thereof made, in accordance with law.

No person will be considered as an elector qualified to vote, who, in addition to the other qualifications of an elector, does not exhibit to the Register of Voters, if his residence be in the City of New-Orleans, or to the Commissioners of Election, if his residence be in any other place in said districts, the evidence of his having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the City of New-Orleans, this fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-seventh.

GEO. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor,

JAMES F. MILLER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.

We learn from one of the non-commissioned officers of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, the following interesting particulars of the capture, treatment, &c., by the Confederates, of a portion of three companies of that regiment:

A part of three companies, E, G and H, were on detached duty at Bayou des Allemands, on the 4th of September last, when they were surprised and made prisoners by a party of 1,200 or 1,500 Confederates, consisting of the Terrebonne Infantry and a company of mounted Texan Rangers, commanded by Maj. MCWATERS. They were marched on the same day to Raceland, and searched, their arms, accoutrements, etc., taken from them, and from thence to Lafourche, where they were given over at 3 P. M., after which they were taken to Thibodeaux ville, having performed a march of about twenty-five miles since their capture. At the latter place they were confined in the Court-house all night, and on the next day to the Terrebonne Station, a distance of three miles, where they took the cars for Berwick's Bay. Seven of their number, however, were placed under extra guard at Thibodeaux, and sent back to Bayou des Allemands, where they were ordered to be shot, on the ground that they had been enlisted at New-Orleans. The names of those unfortunate seven men were: John and Michael Lucidal, [illegible], Paul, [illegible] Hoover, [illegible] Sabat.

On arriving at Berwick's Bay, the prisoners were put on a boat and taken to New-Iberia, and from thence marched a distance of seven miles, to a point known as Camp Pratt, where they remained seven weeks. After this they were placed on board the little steamer *Cricket*, taken up the Teche and down to the mouth of the Red River, where they were placed on board the steamer *Louis d'Or*, and taken to Vicksburgh. It took six days to make the trip.

As soon as they arrived at Vicksburgh the commissioned officers were paroled, with the privilege of walking up and down one street, a short distance—say thirty or forty yards, and all the non-commissioned officers and privates were lodged in jail. Rations of corn bread, badly baked, were given them twice a day, and beef of a poor quality once.

They were generally treated courteously by the officers placed over them, but they complain of the hard fare they were forced to put up with.

These men who were formerly Confederate soldiers at Fort Jackson, were detained at Vicksburgh. Their names are THOMAS GRAHAM, DENNIS CAIN and WM. BROWN.

Sergeant CHARLES [illegible] and private EDWIN STEARNS, both of Royalton, Vt., were drawn out by lot and detained also. We are not informed as to the reason of the detention of the latter two men.

Four men died during the time of captivity, viz.: DAVID E. PRESTON, —— BAKER and EPHRAIM [illegible]—the latter at Port Hudson, on the flag-of-truce boat that was bringing them to the city.

Out of the one hundred and forty men taken, one hundred and twenty-four reached this city on Thursday night, on the steamer *Louis d'Or*—seven having been shot, four died and five detained.—*New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 15.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TREASURY REPORT.

Owing to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet received from the War Department the necessary estimates on which to base his recommendations to Congress, he will not be able to present his annual report to that body at the commencement of the session. Several journals having published statements, professing to foreshadow the Secretary's financial policy for the future, it may be well to say that all such assertions are unauthorized, no indication of his views having been made for publication; neither have his opinions in regard to our financial policy undergone any change during the past year, as some have declared, and those interested in knowing them can rely more on his last report than upon any cotemporaneous speculations.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. MCDOWELL, met this morning at 11 o'clock, and after a secret session of two hours, threw open the doors to the public. The only conclusion reached was that Gen. MCDOWELL should prepare a chronological statement of the events involving the supposed charges against him, and a list of witnesses to be called, after which the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

PRISONERS OF STATE RELEASED.

Thirteen prisoners of State were to-day released from the Old Capitol Prison, by order of Gen. MARTINDALE, Acting Military Governor of the District.

THE CONDEMNED INDIANS.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, arrived here today, and had an important interview with the President and Commissioner DOLE, in relation to the condemned Indians in that State. No conclusion was arrived at.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S WIFE.

Mrs. Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here this evening, *en route* for headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

TRIAL OF STAFFORD'S PROJECTILE.

A test of this projectile was had on Monday at the Navy-yard here, which resulted in what has never before been accomplished by any shot in this country or Europe. The particulars we are not at liberty to give. It will be sufficient for the public to know that the success has been far greater than that which was produced at West Point a few weeks since, the target from which experiment may be seen in front of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street, and that a target composed of twenty-one inches of oak and seven inches of iron was completely riddled. This experiment is believed to have demonstrated our ability easily to take care of all the English and rebel iron-clads afloat, and to put an early period to the piratical operations of SEMMES and his fellows.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that an incorporated Bank does not require a broker's license, simply because it sells to its customers its checks for a surplus of its funds accumulated in another Bank in another place, or in the same place.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided a person whose business is simply to collect dues for rent does not thereby become a commercial broker within the meaning of the Excise law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a strict construction relative to stamp duties upon leases, &c., Schedule B, page 21, El., will require that a stamp of the denomination of fifty cents be affixed to each lease or agreement to lease from month to month, no period of years being named, must be construed to mean and be regarded as a "lease for a period of time," &c., and therefore subject to the stamp duty imposed by law upon such instrument. Fifty cent lease stamps are now ready for delivery.

GOODS IN GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

All parties desiring to introduce goods of any description within the jurisdiction of Gen. DIX, must obtain from him a certificate that such articles are needed for military purposes, and request a clearance from the Treasury Department, which is granted on such application. Sutlers to the army within that jurisdiction are now waiting for the promulgation of regulations governing the transportation of their goods.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Assistant-Paymaster T. R. CURTIS has been ordered to the *Pawnee*; Acting-Assistant-Paymasters J. R. MEEKS and E. D. MURRAY have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron; Acting-Assistant-Paymasters WM. K. SHERWOOD and OWEN F. BROWNING have been ordered to the Marine Flotilla in the Western Gulf Squadron.

SICK AND WOUNDED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS—RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Soldiers' Relief Association, organized during the past Summer by gentlemen of Congress and other prominent citizens from New-York residing temporarily in Washington, is now greatly in need of money and supplies for the sick and wounded New-York soldiers now lying in our hospitals.

Apart from the labors of the Sanitary Commission, a great deal of more active work is open for State organizations, such as New-York and most of the other loyal States now have here in operation.

As the hospitals are now filled with suffering soldiers, of whom one-fifth of whom enlisted from New-York, and as these may be soon replaced by others from the battle-field, it is suggested to gentlemen warmly interested in their behalf, that town and county Auxiliary Associations be formed, to send forward at once not only substantial aid, but a goodly supply of those "little nameless comforts" which their sons should enjoy on a sick bed at home, but which no Government, however thoughtful, can be expected to provide.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Nothing of Importance from the Army of the Potomac.

A Battle Probable for the Possession of Fredericksburgh.

A Rebel Cavalry Raid Into Poolesville, Md.

Two Government Telegraph Operators Seized and Paroled.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25—Evening.

A dispatch received to-night from the Army of the Potomac, says there is nothing of importance to communicate.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25—11 P. M.

Advices from the TIMES special correspondent at Falmouth, dated this morning, show clearly that the rebels, instead of evacuating Fredericksburgh, are preparing vigorously to dispute the passage of our troops across the river. Instead of their garrison, contemptibly small a week ago, leaving the city, it has been reinforced by the Divisions under LONGSTREET and D. H. HILL, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 70,000 men, and formidable batteries have been planted for their protection. Without some brilliant stroke of strategy on our part, a severe engagement will be necessary before dislodging the enemy.

There is seemingly no room for reasonable doubt that JACKSON has abandoned Northern Virginia, having taken up his line of march for Richmond on Saturday morning, preceded by HAMPTON's Legion. He encamped the same night at Salem, and spent a portion of yesterday at Warrenton.

WHITE's Guerrillas, about three hundred men, were at Leesburgh on Sunday, and are left for marauding purposes.

THE RETREAT OF JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

We learn by special advices from the TIMES correspondents at Centreville, that the retirement of Gen. SIGEL towards Washington, and the concentration of his forces, was a strategical movement, made in view of designs on the part of JACKSON to cut off his divisions in detail, and by offensive demonstrations against Washington to execute a powerful diversion, intended to embarrass Gen. BURNSIDE's forward movement. SIGEL's plan was completely successful, and JACKSON, frustrated in his design, is now in full march for Richmond.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

A special dispatch to the *American*, from Harper's Ferry, states that Gen. KELLY yesterday sent out scouts from New-Creek, who captured a rebel cavalry picket of twelve men, with horses and accoutrements, within four miles of Winchester. The prisoners say that JACKSON has started with his whole force for Richmond, by way of Front Royal, leaving only a regiment of cavalry at Winchester, instructed to follow in a few days.

The probability is that our forces will occupy Winchester in a few days, when the work of reconstructing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will commence and be completed in twenty days.

ANOTHER REBEL CAVALRY RAID.

OFFUTT's CROSS ROADS, MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

This morning at daylight a body of rebel cavalry, said to be sixty strong, entered Poolesville, seized Messrs. CHESNEY and SAMUELS, the Government telegraph operators stationed there, in bed, paroled them, and permitted them to telegraph their mishaps to Washington. This boldness of the rebels has caused much excitement in this neighborhood.

OPERATIONS AT AQUIA CREEK.

AQUIA CREEK, Friday, Nov. 21.

Some one writing from this place appears to censure the Railroad Department for neglect to make timely provision for the reconstruction of the wharves and buildings at this point, and the railroad to Fredericksburgh. The very reverse of all this is the fact, and the most extraordinary energy, activity and forethought have been exhibited.

We learn that the Fredericksburgh movement was only determined upon on Thursday, the 13th inst., on the occasion of the visit of Gen. HALLECK, MEIGS, and HAUPT to Gen. BURNSIDE, at Warrenton, and that the consent of the President was obtained on Saturday. On Sunday, Gen. HAUPT, in charge of the United States Military Railroads; Gen. WOODBURY, in command of the Engineer Brigade; and Gen. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, took a small steamer, landed at Aquia Creek, made a careful examination of the locality before any troops had been landed, and without taking with them even an escort, and then and there determined on the plans to be adopted.

On Monday [of this week the first troops were landed, consisting of [illegible] companies of the Engineer Brigade. On Tuesday a large force of mechanics and laborers arrived, and also several rafts and barges of framed timber, that had been provided by Gen. HAUPT in anticipation of such a contingency, long before the change of base had been determined upon. On Wednesday the work of construction was commenced, under the immediate supervision of WM. W. WRIGHT, Esq., Superintendent and Engineer of railroads, [illegible] and Capts. FERGUSON and [illegible] of the Quartermaster's department. So far from any neglect having been exhibited on the part of the railroad department, as has been charged, a considerable amount of the lumber provided for railroad construction was loaned to other parties who were without material to work upon.

With the first supply of lumber several small cars were sent to Aquia Creek, and on Thursday morning a party of track-layers and bridge-carpenters, with an escort of about 50 engineer soldiers, taking with them tents, rations, tools and materials, started over the road. It was necessary to proceed on foot, pushing the cars by hand. About a mile of track was found torn up, which the party relaid, and proceeded to Accokeek Bridge, which was found to be so nearly destroyed that but little of the old material could be used. Without oxen, mules, horses, or any other facilities for procuring timber, logs were cut in the woods, dragged, carried and rolled by the men, and the bridge is this evening (Friday) ready for the track timbers; the Superintendent of Bridge Construction, E. C. SMEED, having just arrived, on foot, with two or three little cars, to beg a few more men. Mr. WRIGHT is there also. Mr. SMEED reports that a party is at work at Potomac Run bridge, but that the damage there is more serious than was previously represented. At the present time a good length of wharf has been reconstructed—possibly 300 feet—and to-morrow it is expected that the track will reach the extreme end, when engines and cars will be landed and transportation commenced as far as Potomac Run.

All this work has been done in less than three days, in the midst of a soaking rain all the time, and a [illegible] so thick that boats could only run at intervals. The ground about Aquia Creek presents an expanse of liquid mud. Neither officers nor men have had shelter except tents, and only an insufficient supply of them. A repair shop for cars and engines is being extemporized, by erecting shelter for [illegible] lathes and other tools with a portable engine, while as yet there is no roof or building over them. Never before, perhaps, since the war commenced, has so much been accomplished in so short a time, and under such unfavorable circumstances; and yet the parties who are doing the work are censured for neglect by some anxious correspondent.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The Storm and the Campaign—Conversation Between the Pickets—The Rebels throwing up Batteries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday Evening, Nov. 21, 1862.

The effect of this storm upon the soldiers has been depressing, but what it will be upon the campaign yet remains to be seen. "You are just six weeks too late," remarked a loyal citizen to me last evening. "The six weeks which you idled away in Pleasant Valley should have been employed in pushing down into the State, but now you will have to go into Winter quarters." I was compelled to admit the truth of the first part of the remark, but as for giving up the campaign on account of the bad roads, that I informed him was out of the question. The advance may be delayed for a few days, but he who bravely weathered the fierce storms at Richmond, never once faltering when all around him were in despair, is not the man to halt and hesitate when once having set out for Richmond.

Affairs remain *in statu quo* along the river. Gen. PATRICK, who was in command of the place last Summer, crossed over to Fredericksburgh about [illegible] to-day, under a flag of truce. On going down to the river and making known his request for an interview, a boat containing an officer was sent over from the other side. On landing, Gen. PATRICK greeted him cordially, after which they both reëntered the boat and were taken across to the city—the boatman pulling it along by means of a ferry-rope which is stretched across the river. No sooner had they landed on the other side than a large assembly of people collected around the Yankee to learn his mission and inspect him generally. Gen. PATRICK handed to the officer a document, which, after reading, he handed to a courier, who rode rapidly away with it in the direction of the rebel camp. Though more than eight hours have now elapsed since his departure, the General has not yet returned, and a feeling of anxiety is being awakened for his safety. I apprehend no danger to his person, however. He is doubtless waiting while the rebels communicate with the authorities at Richmond, and thereby gain time.

A negro, just escaped from the other side, reports that JACKSON has reached there with forty thousand men. Though I do not credit this statement, the appearance of the enemy's camp-fires indicate that reinforcements to a considerable number have arrived. More guns have also been got into position. It has been ascertained at headquarters that eleven guns are so mounted as to bear upon the river.

Their picket force along the banks of the river has been considerably increased to-day. Companies [illegible] and C, Second Delaware, are stationed on this side of the river, near the Falmouth Bridge, while Company E, Ninth New-Hampshire, Capt. E. J. [illegible], are scattering along the shore in the direction of the Lacey estate. The conversation between the opposing pickets is still kept up, and though frequently taking on a profane tone, is both amusing and instructive, as showing the condition of the rebels. "You have lost your best man," shouted out one this forenoon; "BURNSIDE is played out; we don't care a d—n for him." A Ninth New-Hampshire boy inquired in return where they had stolen their blue overcoats. "We took them off the dead at Antietam; why didn't you take care?" "Because they walked off so fast," was the reply. Another rebel wanted to know if we had any Bull Run boys with us. "Have you any South Mountain and Antietam boys with you?" retorted one of our pickets. "It isn't Maryland any longer, is it?" cried out one of our boys. No one who has conversed with our men but expressed himself tired of the war. This afternoon, as I rode for some distance along the ranks, and saw them shivering in the cold, with no fires and very light garments, I thought to myself, "they indeed have reason to be tired of the war." This morning, a woman, waving a secesh flag over her house, nearly opposite to where I am writing, our pickets cried out to her that they had "spotted" that building, and would be there before night. The Confederate rag, thereupon, immediately disappeared.

Gen. Patrick's Return.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1862.

Gen. PATRICK returned from Fredericksburgh at [illegible] o'clock last evening. He carried orders demanding the surrender of the place, and ordering that no more supplies should be sent out of town. The Mayor of the town was willing to accede to the request, but the military authorities refused to listen to the demands. Gen. PATRICK was confined all day in the guard-house which he himself constructed last Summer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Continuation of the Trial of Superintendent Kennedy.

Evidence of Provost-Marshal Draper and a File of Documents—Case Closed for the Prosecution.

OPENING OF EX-JUDGE DEAN FOR THE DEFENCE.

An Accumulation of Evidence that Provost-Marshal Baker was Responsible for the Arrest—He Invites a Lady to go Riding and then Fails to Keep his Appointment.

The trial of Police Superintendent KENNEDY was continued yesterday at Police headquarters. The first witness sworn was Provost-Marshal General SIMEON DRAPER, who testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MARSHAL DRAPER.

I found Mrs. Brinsmade at the Station-house on the afternoon of the 3d of November; about the 1st of November Mrs. Elliot called upon me and informed me that she had been at different places to ascertain in regard to Mrs. Brinsmade; she presented a letter from Dr. Tyng, as follows:

LETTER FROM DR. TYNG.

St. George's Rectory, Oct. 31, 1862.

Simeon Draper—My Dear Sir: Mrs. John H. Elliott, a communicant of St. George's Church, hears that the daughter of a friend of hers in New-Orleans has been detained at the Twenty-seventh-street Station-house [illegible] under the authority of the United States, and she is extremely anxious to see her, and asks your permission for this purpose. Of course, I have no knowledge of the case, but Mrs. Elliot is a very highly valued friend of mine, and is entirely trustworthy. She has been for several years under my ministry. If it is possible for you to grant her request, I am sure you will do it. I am, with much regard, your friend and servant, STEPHEN H. TYNG.

I addressed the following letter to Mr. Kennedy:

DRAPER TO KENNEDY.

Office of the Provost-Marshal General of the War Department, New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police:

Dear Sir: I am informed that Mrs. Brinsmade, late of New-Orleans, has been for upward of four weeks closely confined in the Twenty-seventh Station-house. Will you please inform me for what cause and upon what authority she is detained, and oblige your obedient servant, S. DRAPER, P. M. General.

The purport of Mr. Kennedy's answer to that letter was that she was arrested by order of the War Department; I then asked my associate in Washington, Mr. Andrews, to ascertain the facts for me, and he wrote me that he had learned at the War Department that she was not arrested by order of that Department, but by Mr. Kennedy; I then wrote to Mr. Kennedy for information in regard to the case as follows:

DRAPER TO KENNEDY AGAIN.

Office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, New-York, Nov. 3, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police:

Dear Sir: I forwarded to Washington your note of Saturday, in reply to my inquiry about Mrs. Brinsmade. I have just received a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

"Washington, Nov. 3, 1862.

S. Draper: Baker did not arrest Mrs. B. Says she was arrested by Kennedy."

I will be much obliged if you will furnish me with some definite information in regard to this case.

Yours truly, S. DRAPER, P. M. General.

I received the following letter from Mr. Kennedy:

KENNEDY TO DRAPER AGAIN.

Office of Sup't of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm. New-York, Nov. 3, 1862.

S. Draper, Esq., P. M. General:

Sir: I am in receipt of yours of to-day, and only have to reply that Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested in the City of Washington by Officer Dugan, one of Col. Baker's officers, together with the ship surgeon who was so much in her company. The surgeon was placed in confinement in Washington, and afterwards released by Col. Baker, while Mrs. Brinsmade was sent to New-York in custody of Officer Bowles, who was then of my force, but is now attached to the force of Col. Baker in Washington. Bowles, on bringing her here, stated that she was the prisoner of Col. Baker, and that he desired she would be kept from communicating with outside persons, &c., and that it was intended to send her back to New-Orleans. On a subsequent visit of Col. Baker to this city in an interview with me he [illegible] having made the arrest, and, to my request that I should be relieved from holding her, he replied that he would send a discharge after returning to Washington. He also informed me that the design of sending her to New-Orleans was relinquished. You will perceive that I am merely custodian, and at the present time do not know the precise cause of her being arrested at the time the arrest was made. I had reason to suspect her, and had placed an officer to look after her with instructions to deliver the case over to the proper officer in Washington, as soon as he reached there, which was done. She remains in my hands subject to the disposal of Col. Baker, by the War Department.

Very respectfully yours, &c., JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt.

On the same day I received the following telegram from Washington:

To S. Draper, Provost-Marshal, &c.: I did not arrest Mrs. Brinsmade. She was arrested by a detailed officer from New-York, acting under the orders of John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police. L. C. BAKER, Provost-Marshal, War Department.

On the third of November I also received the following:

To SIMEON DRAPER, &c.: Mr. Baker has just shown me your telegram. He never arrested Mrs. Brinsmade or directed her arrest. Some New-York officer came here and illegally, and without authority, arrested her. She is believed to be held improperly, and certainly without any authority from this Department. P. H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War.

I came here and saw Mr. Kennedy, and asked about the case; Mr. Kennedy repeated what he had said before, that she was arrested by order of the War Department; I told him I had information that the War Department considered that she was not arrested by its order; he showed me a copy of the letter addressed by Col. Baker to him, Oct. 15, as his authority for holding her.

Mr. Kennedy said he was ready to discharge Mrs. Brinsmade, on an order from the War Department; I showed him the documents, telegrams, &c., and the statements that the War Department did not recognize the commitment; he said he would release her if I desired it; I told him I thought that should be done, and he gave me the order, as follows:

THE ORDER OF RELEASE.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Capt. Slott, Twenty-second Precinct:

You will release Mrs. A. A. Brinsmade from custody forthwith, under the direction of the War Department.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, Supt. Police.

I then proceeded to the Station-house, obtained the release of Mrs. Brinsmade, and took her to the Gramercy Park House, and have not seen her since; at my request, Mrs. Brinsmade and Dr. Phelps gave me a written statement of the case, which I have here. [These statements were not admitted as evidence.] Dr. Phelps was formerly in the Bellevue Hospital, and I know him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dean—I am Provost Marshal of the War Department; do not remember when I was appointed; about the 3d of September; have been acting as Marshal since; there is no place for the detention of United States prisoners in the City and County of New-York; it has been customary to confine United States prisoners in the city or county prisons; there is no law against it; I have arrested Philip Loewenthal for stealing bounty money, and Mr. Kennedy has kept him in custody since Nov. 1, at my written request. The following is the note:

THE ORDER IN THE LOEWENTHAL CASE.

Office of the Provost-Marshal of the War Department.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent Police:

Dear Sir: Please receive and detain in your custody Philip Loewenthal, arrested for stealing bounty money from soldiers. I have taken affidavits from the Adjutant of the Regiment, fully proving the charge, and will take measures to have him prosecuted and punished.

Yours truly, S. DRAPER, P. M. General.

Q.—This prisoner was taken on that order by Mr. Kennedy, and has been detained ever since at the Station-house? A.—Yes, Sir. He was examined before Justices Quackenbush and Kelly; I believe there is a military prison on Governor's Island; I do not know that that is in the City and county, although some of those gentlemen who have been voting here insist that it is. (Laughter.) I regarded a prisoner as the prisoner of the Judge-Advocate, and under the order of the Judge-Advocate only could he be released; I should not think it right for the Police Superintendent to discharge a prisoner thus committed to his care; I should think it a breach of faith; I had no information of the case from Baker except through the telegrams; Baker has not written to me to my knowledge; I have no information that Baker spoke of the case to Watson before the arrest or subsequent to it; I do not know that the War Department was ever informed of the case by Baker; Mr. Andrews did send me the following:

TELEGRAMS FROM ANDREWS.

Washington, Nov. 3, 1862.

S. Draper: Baker did not arrest. Mrs. B. says she was arrested by Kennedy. I write. J. D. A.

Washington, Nov. 5.

S. Draper, Esq.: Neither the War Department nor Baker appear to know anything about Mrs. Brinsmade. J. D. A.

Q.—Did Kennedy, in any of the interviews with you, claim to hold Mrs. Brinsmade by virtue of any arrest that he had made, or that was made under his direction? A.—No, Sir, I do not know that he did.

Q.—Did he not insist that the responsibility for her arrest was in Washington? A.—He claimed that it was entirely by the War Department.

Question by Mr. B. L. M. Barlow—When a Provost-Marshal [illegible] and commits a prisoner [illegible] order? A.—The Judge Advocate [illegible] order in writing; but in cases of apparent disloyalty the Provost-Marshal may be justified in taking the responsibility.

Q.—In this case it seems that Mrs. Brinsmade got into prison and remained there a great while, and it seems her commitment was a verbal one—the statements of Bowles as to what Baker told him. Is that [illegible] to commit on a verbal order? A.—I never knew such a case; it seems to me that, under certain circumstances, an officer will take a certain kind of responsibility, as, for instance, a thief might get away before he could get an order to arrest him.

Q.—(By Mr. Dean)—Was this prisoner of yours (Loewenthal) committed by any magistrate? A.—I do not think I am here for that particular business.

Some objection being made to the inquiry into the case of Loewenthal, Mr. Dean said he proposed to show that Loewenthal was committed at the request of Mr. Draper, and not by a magistrate until after a writ of habeas was obtained from the Supreme Court. He wished to show that there was no such thing as a commitment by a magistrate in the case of these arrests by order of the War Department.

Q.—Your request to Kennedy to hold Loewenthal was Mr. Kennedy's only order? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. DEAN'S OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Ex-Judge Gilbert Dean opened the case for the defence in a brief, logical and comprehensive but searching argument, and brief analysis of the evidence. He claimed that Mr. Kennedy was unjustly made responsible for the arrest; that, as Provost-Marshal he was called upon to enforce; that Mr. Kennedy had only done his duty in ordering Mrs. Brinsmade watched and reported to the proper Department at Washington; that he had not ordered her arrest and was not responsible for it; that his commission as Provost-Marshal having been revoked he had no power to discharge her without an order from the War Department; that Col. Baker, the Provost-Marshal of the War Department, was alone responsible for the arrest; that Baker had frequently by letter and in conversation, by detailing Officer Dugan and Deputy Lawrence and by paying Bowles' bills, admitted that she was arrested by his order, was detained by his order, and would be discharged by his order; that Bowles had admitted that he made the arrest by order of Baker, and that by order of Baker she was kept in close custody; that the case was not made out on the part of the witness for the prosecution, but that Mr. Kennedy wished further to put in a complete and ample justification. Judge Dean made a searching analysis of the evidence, showing that Baker was not only contradicted by others, but that he contradicted himself, and that Mr. Kennedy's course from beginning to end was proof positive that he was not responsible for either the arrest or detention of Mrs. Brinsmade. He said plainly that he did not believe the testimony of Baker, that the matter had ever been duly reported to the War Department. In conclusion, Mr. Dean made an earnest appeal to the Press that had so unjustly charged Mr. Kennedy with exceeding his duty, to weigh well the evidence and see whether it was *really* Kennedy or the War Department, or Provost-Marshal Baker who was responsible.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

Dr. Phelps, who was present, identified a paper written by Bowles, in the office of the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, the morning after his arrest. The paper was a receipt for twelve dollars, signed by Bowles, "by order of Provost-Marshal Baker." The money belonged to Mrs. Brinsmade.

Officer Williams was sworn, and testified that when the steamer *Fulton* arrived here from New-Orleans, on the 15th of September, he went on board in his capacity as an officer, and was informed by Mr. Burt, that Mrs. Brinsmade was a passenger, and was probably a rebel spy, and had important papers; that she had probably given the papers to Dr. Phelps; that he had not better arrest her then, as he might not get the papers; when the carriage came, I stopped it, but afterwards Mrs. Brinsmade got in, and after doing some shopping on Broadway, went without molestation to the Everett House, which fact witness duly reported to his Sergeant.

Officer Charles Gordon, who was on the dock at the time of the arrival of the steamer, said he had heard an officer—who proved to be Mr. Burt of the Provost-Marshal's office of New-Orleans—say, "We have a secesh woman on board; her husband is an officer in the rebel army; she is very intimate with the Doctor; there she comes now;" other persons spoke about her besides Burt, and about her conversation with the passengers.

Sergeant Van Hagen was sworn and testified, that on the 5th of September he was on duty on the arrival of the steamer *Fulton*; met Officer Gordon and Officer Williams; the latter made an official report that the Deputy Provost Marshal of New-Orleans had called his attention to the secesh lady; witness made an official report of the case to Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Burt said she was a rebel spy, and had important papers; that she was intimate with the Doctor; that it would not do to arrest her here; that when she left for Washington she would have the papers; the officers said she had made herself offensive to the passengers; I reported all the information to the Superintendent.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT YOUNG.

Sergeant Young, of the Detective Force, was sworn, and testified to the reception of the report of the officers of Mrs. Brinsmade's arrival, her intimacy with Dr. Phelps, her conduct and conversation on the passage, of her husband being in the rebel army, of her being a talented woman, and that it would require a good deal of care to detect her in any treasonable act; that he had reported these facts to Mr. Kennedy, who directed him to place a suitable officer at the hotel to watch her; that Bowles was selected because he was not known as a Detective officer; that Bowles was instructed to take lodgings at the hotel, and watch her, and report to witness daily the progress of the case; that Bowles was instructed to follow her wherever she went; that if she went out of the District, Bowles was to follow her and report her to the Provost-Marshal of the District where she went; that she would probably go to Washington; that she went to Brooklyn, and Bowles, in accordance with instructions, followed her there; that if she went to Washington, Bowles was ordered to report to the Provost-Marshal of the District; that witness did not know there were two Provost-Marshals at Washington, and said nothing about Baker to Bowles; did not mention the name of Baker; told Bowles to report to the Provost-Marshal of the District; on the return of Bowles with Mrs. Brinsmade, on the 27th, Bowles reported the next morning that Mrs. Brinsmade was ordered to be kept in some safe place where she could not have communication with any one; witness asked Bowles why he reported to Baker, when he was ordered to report to the Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia; Bowles said he had made inquiries, and thought that Baker was the proper person to report to. Bowles said when he got her "housed" [*Mr. Dean*—"*Treed*"] *he had reported to Col. Baker*; that he had detailed to Col. Baker his observations of her movements; that Baker desired Bowles to remain, as he had conducted the case with great ability up to that time, and he (Baker) wanted Bowles to assist him; that Baker was pleased with Bowles' management of the case, and had detailed Officer Dugan to represent his office; witness understood that Bowles was in Baker's employ at that time; Bowles said Baker had paid him $30 expenses; did not say that he had received $12 50 from Dr. Phelps; when Bowles started, he said: "I have nothing to do with the arrest;" I said, "No, when you get to Washington, report to the Provost-Marshal of the District, then your mission is ended;" Mr. Kennedy's instructions were positively that Bowles should not arrest her; that she was to be followed in this way, and reported to the Provost-Marshal of the District; that was distinctly stated and impressed upon my mind; I never believed from anything that Mr. Kennedy said that he claimed to have authority to make arrests in Washington; by Mr. Kennedy's order witness instructed Bowles to try and procure passage for the lady to New-Orleans; Mr. Kennedy sent down to Col. Tompkins the letter from Baker as his authority for sending her to New-Orleans; Col. Tompkins said he could not send her on without an order from the War Department; when Bowles left to take the situation under Col. Baker, witness *told Bowles to get from Baker either* an order for the woman to be transported to New-Orleans or an order for her release; Bowles, on his arrival with Mrs. Brinsmade, reported to witness that it was the request of Col. Baker that Mrs. Brinsmade should have no communication with outsiders.

Officer George Elder, of the Detective force, was next sworn, and testified to the conversation with Bowles on his arrival on the morning of the 27th of September, when Bowles came in a coach with Mrs. Brinsmade, said she was secesh, and was to be kept without communication with outsiders; witness refused to receive her, stating that he had no accommodations; Bowles said he brought her from the War Department and the orders were that she should be kept from communication with any one; witness referred Bowles up-stairs to an Inspector, but, on application up-stairs, Bowles said the door was locked; there is always an Inspector on day and night when the Superintendent is not on duty at headquarters.

Inspector Leonard was recalled, and testified that he was present on Sunday morning, the 28th of September, when Dr. Phelps called; Capt. Bryan and witness were with Mr. Kennedy when the latter was about telling the funny incident of Dr. Phelps calling and getting him up early in the morning to see about Mrs. Brinsmade, and of his getting the letter from Provost-Marshal Baker after the Doctor called, and before the Doctor called at headquarters; just as the Superintendent was speaking about it, Dr. Phelps came in, and Mr. Kennedy said to him that he had received a letter from Provost-Marshal Baker, stating that if he had known that Mrs. Brinsmade had not gone to New-Orleans, he would not have discharged Phelps from arrest.

To Mr. Bowen—Mr. Kennedy's manner was unusually good-natured that morning. (Laughter.) I saw nothing in his demeanor that Dr. Phelps could take offence at.

George Hopcroft, clerk to Superintendent Kennedy, testified to the incidents of Col. Baker's visit to Mr. Kennedy on the 15th of October. Mr. Kennedy asked Baker for an order for the release of Mrs. Brinsmade, saying "George, give this gentleman some paper;" Mr. Kennedy went out and Baker sat down and wrote a letter and gave it to witness to give to Mr. Kennedy, and then went out. Witness gave it to Mr. Kennedy, who upon reading it said, in a somewhat excited manner, "Good God, this is not what I wanted, I wanted an order for her release."

Capt. Slott, of the Twenty-second Precinct, under whose command Bowles was, testified to detailing Bowles to work up the case; to Bowles bringing Mrs. Brinsmade to the Station-house, saying that it was Mr. Baker's order to bring her back to New-York; that he stopped at headquarters and was told to bring her there; witness [illegible] received orders to keep the lady there and take care of her; Bowles said he brought her by order of Baker; that Baker was coming on the next Sunday, and that it was Baker's order that she should be kept without communication with anybody; witness first saw Baker at the Superintendent's office on the 15th of October; Mr. Kennedy [illegible] out and left Baker there writing, and came out into Deputy Carpenter's room; witness spoke to the Superintendent about Mrs. Brinsmade, and Mr. Kennedy said: "There's Baker writing her release;" Mr. Kennedy then ordered witness to bring Mrs. Brinsmade down, but when witness got to the Station-house he found an order not to bring her down; Mr. Baker came about quarter past four, and had an interview with Mrs. Brinsmade; brought an order from Mr. Kennedy to see her; witness talked with Baker and asked what he was going to do with the lady? Baker said, "I'll discharge her to-morrow at twelve o'clock;" he said her dresses and everything were in the next house, and she had better get ready to go.

Sergeant Polly, of the Twenty-second Precinct, testified, That on the 27th of September he saw Mrs. Brinsmade and Bowles, who arrived at the Station-house at forty minutes past six o'clock; Bowles said that he brought the lady on from Washington at the order of Provost-Marshal Baker, and that she was to be allowed no intercourse with any one except at such time as they should hear further; witness also testified to the presence of Baker at the Station-house on the 15th of October; Baker was in with Mrs. Brinsmade fifteen or twenty minutes; after he came out Mrs. Brinsmade came out, and said that she was to be liberated at nine or twelve o'clock the next day; that Baker had promised to liberate her if she would go to Philadelphia with him; that he was going to take her out riding that afternoon; she got ready and he did not come; she said that she did not wish to go with Baker to Philadelphia unless she was compelled to.

The further hearing of the case was postponed to Friday.

THE LATE ABORTION CASE.

Confession of Simms, the Alleged Accessory.

Coroner RANNEY made an examination yesterday afternoon, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, of Augustus L. Simms, the alleged confederate in the recent murder of Miss Clementine Anderson. The following is the substance of all that he is willing to reveal at present:

Augustus L. Simms, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I live at No. 1[illegible] West Tenth-street; by occupation I am a sign-painter; I first became acquainted with the deceased about two years ago; I continued the acquaintance for about six months, calling at the house occasionally, with the knowledge of the parents; some little difficulty arose between me and the father at this time, and I discontinued my visits openly for about one year, evading him when he was at home, by request of the daughter; I visited the house more frequently, commencing last June, but still evaded the father for the above reason; this intercourse was continued till Friday, the 24th day of October last; my last visit was made in the evening; deceased first let me know of her pregnancy about the 6th or 7th of July last; at the same time she requested me to procure some pills for the purpose, as she alleged, to produce an abortion; I asked her what kind she wanted; she said there were three or four kinds advertised, that Hooper's pills were the best, as she had known of a married woman who had tried them; I got the pills as she requested; she took them, but they had no desirable result; she then said I must get something else, that her folks must not know it; I then asked Dr. Browne what his charges were, and he said he would take the case in hand and have her all right in two weeks at furthest, or perhaps sooner, for the sum of $50; the understanding was that he was to take her into his own house, and do all the nursing and have all the trouble; I then said; "I will see the lady and let you know in two or three days;" he said at this time that he had one patient at the house, and that he could not take this lady until the other one was gone, as he never had but one patient at a time. On account of the death of Mr. Anderson's son, nothing more was said by me to Dr. Browne on the subject, for about three or four weeks. On Saturday, the 25th of October, I made Dr. Browne a second visit; I told him I had called again concerning the lady that I had previously spoken to him about; he said he had forgotten what I said about it, and I replied as before; he then said that the price would be $75 instead of $50; that the last patient he had he got $100 for, and that she was only two weeks in the house; I then told him I could only give him the first sum named; to this he at last consented; I then said the lady would be there the same evening by 9 or 10 o'clock; I had made arrangements to meet the lady the evening before at the foot of Warren-street, about the time the boat left for Newburgh; I met Clementina at about 5 o'clock, in Warren-street, near Broadway; she said she got there early, and had crossed the ferry a few times, and had walked up to meet me; I then told her it was rather early to go, and that we had better go to a hotel till dark; we went to the Girard House, where we remained from Saturday afternoon until Sunday evening, the 26th of October, at eight o'clock P. M.; we then took the cars and went to Dr. Browne's house, No. 58 Eighth-avenue; we arrived there about nine o'clock in the evening; we found the Doctor there; I went up stairs with Clementina and the Doctor; after showing us to the third floor the Doctor went down stairs and left us alone; I went down stairs after ten or fifteen minutes, and told the Doctor that I must see her at least once every day, or else she must be removed from there altogether; this was against his rules, and the Doctor refused, but finally he consented, unless the lady was so sick that she could not be seen; I then paid him $50 in pursuance of my agreement, and got his receipt for it. The receipt was here presented to the Coroner and read as follows:

Received of Mr.——, the sum of $50, for board and treatment until well. (Signed) EDWARD M. BROWNE.

After getting the receipt, I went up stairs and helped the lady to bed, and waited a few moments, at her own request; she told me to tell the Doctor not to come up that evening, as she had retired; I then left, and went home; I called the next evening, about 7 o'clock, and saw the Doctor; he told me he had performed two operations, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon; he said they were very successful, and that she would be over her trouble the next day, but he said he could not tell the exact time; I went up stairs and found Clementina in great pain, and crying. I helped her to undress and go to bed; I asked her in regard to the Doctor, and she said he had performed two operations upon her; she said the operations were very painful; she showed me how the instruments had been used; when I went down stairs the Doctor told me to make arrangements to take her away on *Friday or Saturday, without fail*; *I then left and went home; on the 28th, I called again and saw the* Doctor; he then told me everything was all right; I saw deceased at this time; she seemed to be in good spirits; she told me the Doctor said he had never had any one get along so well; I sat there till about eleven o'clock that evening; she said she had seen the child; as I came down stairs the housekeeper remarked to me that Clementina was getting along very well; the next evening I called as usual and saw Dr. Browne; he then said his patient felt a little unwell, but that was always the case; the next day I went again at the usual time, and the Doctor would not let me see Clementina at first; he said she had a severe attack of puerperal fever, and that he had been up all night with her; at last he consented to let me see her for a few moments; she said she felt very sick indeed—sick all over; she acted as though she was cold, and said she had had chills and fever through the preceding night. Two days after, that is, on Friday, the 31st of October, I called again; I then saw the housekeeper; she told me that the Doctor was up stairs, and had left word that if I called to tell me I could not see the deceased; I called again the next evening, and then I was also told I could not see her; on Sunday, Nov. 2, I called, knocked at the door, and could not get in; the door was locked, and there was no light, either in the store or house; on Monday I called again, when I saw the Doctor, who told me that the danger was all over, and that I could see Clementina, and make arrangements to take her away on the following Friday or Saturday; on Tuesday I saw the deceased, and she told me she had been very ill with puerperal fever; on Friday, the 7th of November, I called, and was told that Miss Anderson did not wish to see me; on the following Monday I called, and was told that deceased had had a relapse, and that I could not see her; I told him I must see her, and he ordered me out of his store; about eight o'clock, on the following Tuesday evening, I went there again for the purpose of seeing her, when he again ordered me out; I called from time to time, until the 18th or 19th inst.; I was always put off either by the Doctor or his housekeeper, and could not see the deceased until the day she was taken away from Dr. Browne's; the Doctor told me that when I took Clementina away not to bring a carriage around there to his house; I got a carriage in front of the Lafarge House, for the sum of $1, and the driver of the hack drove to within a block of Dr. Browne's house; when I went into the Doctor's office, Clementina was all dressed with the exception of her overshoes, and ready for the journey home; Clementina was then sitting on a sofa; it was her wish that it should be stated that she came from Newburgh; I assisted her into the coach; it was understood that I was not to go home with her, and I was not to be seen in the affair at all; by Clementina's own request I was not to be seen for two or three days; I then went to the Central Hotel, opposite the Girard House, put up there for the night, and staid there the next day, until evening, when I left for Albany.

The above is but an outline of the testimony given by Simms, yesterday and last evening, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house; but it is probable that it is as much as will interest the public. Much of it is entirely unfit for publication. At the conclusion of the examination Simms was committed as a witness in the forthcoming prosecution against Dr. Browne.

See that You are Registered.

To-day, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., the Board of Registers of the several Districts, set for the purpose of revising and correcting the list of voters for the coming election. Urge upon *all voters*, the importance of having their names registered in time, in order to avoid delay in voting on the day of election. Let every one see himself, that his name is registered.

[illegible] done, and probably will be attempted again.

Board of Supervisors.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES BONDS—AN IMPORTANT VETO MESSAGE URGING WESTCHESTER COUNTY TO SETTLE UP FOR HARLEM BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President PURDY in the Chair.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments transmitted to the Board an order upon them from the Supreme Court to reduce the tax on the bank stocks so far as to exempt the United States Bonds held by them. The order is in pursuance of the recent decision of the Court, that these stocks are exempted from tax by law of Congress.

Mr. PURDY was not disposed to acquiesce in the decision of the Court, but was in favor of appealing the case.

Mr. BLUNT took the same view.

Mr. DAVIS was satisfied that the case had been most thoroughly tried by the ablest lawyers and justices in the country, and believed that the plain direction of Congress in the matter must be respected.

Mr. BLUNT thought the case was of such vast importance, that it should be tested to the fullest extent permissible to the country.

On motion of Mr. PURDY, the matter was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, with power to appeal the case and employ additional counsel, and to confer with the Tax Commissioners and the Comptroller.

The following important veto Message and opinion of the Corporation Counsel were received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return unapproved the accompanying resolution of your honorable body, ordering the payment of certain bills connected with the building of Harlem Bridge, amounting to $4,764 16.

Some of these bills are for the salaries of Commissioners, Engineers and assistants, Superintendent, Property-clerk, Draftsmen, &c., to the amount of $4,075, of which the sum of $574 is for the salary of the two Commissioners appointed by Westchester County.

It is to this last item that I more particularly object, although as to the whole amount of $4,764 16, and other bills that shall hereafter accrue for the construction of this bridge to the amount of at least $75,000, it would seem to me to be eminently proper to insist upon their payment by the County of Westchester.

The cost of building this very expensive bridge, which is for the benefit of Westchester County rather more than New-York, is to be borne by both counties in proportion to their respective territorial jurisdiction. That proportion, now in process of being exactly defined by the Surveyor's report in the hands of the Commissioners, will impose only about one quarter of the cost upon the County of Westchester. These considerations, with the additional one that, pending the determination of the proportions, Westchester County has been as much bound by the law to provide for the expenditure as the County of New-York, suggest that it would have been just and fair for us to have insisted upon Westchester County providing for one-fourth, or at least one-fifth of the amount. She certainly should have paid her own Commissioners. Instead of this, however, New-York has paid the entire expenditure for the bridge, amounting thus far to $319,220 34, including even the salaries of the Westchester County Commissioners.

I would respectfully recommend, that on the determination of the exact proportion of the cost to be borne by the respective Counties, we refrain from paying further bills, until the County of Westchester shall have paid her proportion of the cost, by the payment of such bills, or by reimbursement to us of the amount paid over our proportion; and that hereafter, the expenditure for the construction of the bridge be provided for by us only to the extent of the proportion which it is proper we should pay.

I append a copy of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, sent to me, in answer to inquiries which I made of him, in relation to the above subject.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

(COPY OF OPINION.)

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

To the Mayor:

SIR: I have examined the law for rebuilding the Harlem Bridge, at the terminus of the Third-avenue, with reference to your inquiries. (2 Stat. 1857, p. 721; Stat. 1861, p. 663.) How much or what proportion of the whole expense must ultimately be paid by the County of New-York, and how much by the County of Westchester, depends on what portion of the bridge may be within the territorial jurisdiction of the counties respectively. But until the line of jurisdiction is ascertained, the obligation to pay current expenses is alike upon both counties. As to the salaries of the Commissioners, the statutes make no distinction with reference to the counties in which they respectively reside, but both counties are alike obliged to pay all the Commissioners. But as New-York has thus far paid all the expenses, it seems but reasonable that Westchester should now pay a part, and that part may well be the salaries of the two Commissioners who reside in that county. This is, however, a question of discretion, and the practice that has thus far obtained may still be followed, if the New-York authorities deem expedient.

Respectfully yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

Messrs. PURDY and DAVIS stated that the boundary question was so nearly decided that it was supposed in a short time Westchester County would make a suitable appropriation towards the work of building the bridge, and they had hoped no adverse action by this County would be taken till Westchester County should again take the subject into consideration, especially as Mr. BRONSON had given the opinion that she would ultimately have to pay her quota of the expense.

The message was laid over under the rule.

The Board adjourned till 3½ P. M., Wednesday, *Dec. 3.*

Complimentary Resolutions to Major-Gen. Banks—Response of Gen. Banks.

The resolutions recently passed by the friends of Gen. BANKS and ordered to be engrossed, were duly presented to the General, in a formal manner, yesterday afternoon, by the Special Committee, Hon. Charles A. Peabody, Charles Gould, Esq., Moses Taylor, Esq., R. H. McCurdy, Esq., and Capt. C. H. Marshall.

Judge PEABODY made the presentation speech, as follows:

GENERAL: The Committee who have heretofore waited on you, have desired us to present to you these resolutions. We had desired, and the citizens of New-York had desired, to have made your acquaintance, and heard your views in public, but the necessities of the case prevented it. We, however, and they unite regrets that this could not have been so; but they believe that they will bear such a report from you as will prove a benefit to all parties. They believe you have before you a continuation of a career of brilliancy and usefulness; a future continuing undimmed and lustrous, with good works, for the *benefit of our common land. They and we believe* that you are about to depart on a successful mission, which will be of incalculable value in the putting *down of this rebellion. But more than all, we hope* again to greet you, on your return, and hear from you at length, when you can consistently respond to the wishes of our citizens, on the great questions of the day. We wish you all the success of which the future is capable, and present you this small token of esteem.

RESPONSE OF GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS said:

I thank you, gentlemen, very cordially for the honor you have done me in this and previous visits. It would have given me great pleasure to have met the people of New-York in some public way. I look upon this City as able in a great degree to settle of herself the destinies of the world, and I should like to have known the men and women who control such power. The reason why I refused to accept your cordial and honored invitation to address them, was on account of my inability at that time to name a day or hour, that I could have depended upon at the time of the declination. But I hope hereafter to have the pleasure of meeting them. Whatever may be the fate in store for me, wherever my lot may be cast in the future, I shall remember the honor conferred upon me, in these resolutions, and they will be an incentive to me to ever do that which is for the good and glory of our common country. I therefore tender to you the heartfelt thanks of myself and wife for the courtesies extended us from time to time.

The Committee thereupon retired.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

ANTONIO O. BASTON, a genteel Cuban mulatto, 23 years of age, was yesterday tried and convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. It appeared from the testimony that prisoner met FERNANDO ESTRADA, a Broadway cigar dealer, in Broome-street, on the evening of the 17th of October last, and requested a little private conversation with him. The parties passed round the corner into Mott-street, when the prisoner drew a dagger and demanded Mr. ESTRADA's money, at the same time telling him that he (the prisoner) had just killed a man. Mr. ESTRADA gave him what change he had, and also his gold watch and chain, after which [illegible] very positive [illegible] and yet, when [illegible] innocence in [illegible] sincerity. The Court gave him the shortest term allowed by law, and told him that if he behaved himself while in prison, or if any fact should come to light showing his innocence, he would intercede for his pardon.

JOHN MELBOURN was tried for burglary and acquitted.

JOHN THOMPSON pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

ROBERT JONES pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50.

BRIDGET BRADY pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

The Murder at Staten Island.

The inquest at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the murder of LAURENCE HARRISON, is yet in progress. From the testimony of Drs. EADIE and HARRISON (the latter a brother of the victim,) it would seem that the murder was committed in doors, and the body left in the street afterward, as the under-clothes were not at all wet, although a heavy rain fell during the night. From sickness in infancy the deceased was partially demented, and being incapable of following any kind of employment, he was supported by his relatives. His habits were irregular, but harmless. He frequented the liquor-saloons, and on the night of the murder visited two of the worst of the "lager-bier" saloons, which are resorted to by the abandoned of both sexes. Their vile character was never fully known till revealed by this inquest. The citizens are now highly incensed at finding that such places exist in the village, and threats are quite openly made of tearing down the buildings. JAMES MOGAN, one of the parties under arrest on suspicion, is not an Irishman, as heretofore stated, but claims to be a native of Rochester.

Naval.

BRISK MOVEMENTS OF IRON-CLADS—THE PASSAIC OFF.

The iron-clad battery *Passaic* left the Delamater Iron Works early yesterday forenoon, and arrived at the Navy-yard soon after. She was then turned over to the Government to whom she belongs henceforward. Her ensign had been hoisted, and her commission filed before. She was manned, and took on board all the necessaries for active service, having been ordered to go to sea with dispatch. At 4 o'clock last evening everything was nearly ready, and it was thought she would sail. To-day, however, she will be certain to go. The new arrangement for firing the gun inside the turret is most satisfactorily finished. The destination of the vessel is not known. We printed a list of her officers some days since.

THE MONTAUK.

This vessel, sister-ship to the *Passaic*, was brought from Greenpoint yesterday to the foot of Thirteenth-street, the Delamater Iron Works having received orders to fit a firing apparatus for her similar to that on the *Passaic*. Every effort is making to complete her speedily, and she will be ready for sea this week and sent away. Her turret is on board, and her machinery works admirably. The armament is all right and fit for hostilities when the new invention is put up.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW SUPPLY SHIP.

The new supply ship Blackstone, which has just been chartered by the Government, sailed, yesterday, for Pensacola and Key-West. She had numerous officers for the South Atlantic fleet as passengers. This vessel gets $600 a day, the Government supplying the coals. She would get $800 a day from the War Department, her owners coaling. She stands offered to the Government for $125,000, but as she has been merely chartered till the *Massachusetts* is repaired, her purchase is doubtful.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The following is a brief synopsis of affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard:

The keel of the iron-clad vessel, *Tonawanda*, was partly laid yesterday, upon the stocks in the Navy-yard, below the lower ship-house. The timbers for her frame are all in the Yard, and are very heavy. She will be 1,564 tons burden, and will carry four heavy pieces of ordnance.

The United States steam-sloop *Pawnee* was taken upon the docks of the Navy-yard on Saturday. Her repairs will be extensive. The sides and coppering will require considerable work. The *Young Rover* is having her yards put in position, at the lower pier. The *Hendrick Hudson* and *Lodona* are being painted, and having the machinery adjusted. The side-wheel steamer *De Soto* was hauled to the main pier yesterday, alongside the *Juniata*. The planking is nearly completed upon the double-bowed steamer *Tacony*. The *Shenandoah* will be ready for launching in three weeks. The gunboat *Monongahela* is also well advanced. She can be got ready for sea in three weeks.

A NEW COMMANDANT OF LOCAL MARINES—THE FIRST TROOP FOR CALIFORNIA.

To-day the troops stationed at the headquarters of the marines, in this locality, will be turned over to a new Commandant. The present incumbent of the fort, Major ADDISON GARLAND, is detailed by orders from Washington, in order to take out to the Navy-yard of Mare Island, California, the first permanent troop of United States Marines ever quartered there. Major JACOB ZEILIN is to be the new Commandant of Marines at the New-York station. He was ordered here a few days since by Gen. HARRIS, and has reported. To-morrow, he officially assumes command of the garrison. Major ZEILIN is a native of Pennsylvania. He entered the service on the 1st of October, 1831, and has done more sea service than any other officer in the corps. He has been in charge of the marines at Philadelphia, and is the first Major on the Register. Major GARLAND is a Virginian, but was appointed from Missouri in 1834. He did ten years sea duty.

Capt. D. M. COHEN, the Executive officer of our local marines, is also going to California. Lieut. THOS. MCELRATH, son of the distinguished journalist, is ordered to sea.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

We have the following late news from our correspondent at Newport:

Since the arrival of the schoolship *John Adams* the studies of the Midshipmen have recommenced. At present the first, or highest class, consists of 71 members; advanced third class, 41; third class, 78; fourth class, 203. Total, 423.

The three highest classes are quartered on shore. The fourth class is quartered on board the frigates *Constitution* and *Santee*, which are comfortably fitted up for their accommodation, and which have their upper-deck batteries mounted for their instruction, including 11-inch and 100-pounder Parrott rifled guns.

The sloops-of-war *John Adams* and *Marion*, of the smallest class, are attached to the Academy for instruction. The middies are now going through the process of stripping and refitting—the former ship by degrees, even to hoisting out her foremast and bowsprit. By the time the cruising season arrives this will have been accomplished. The former ship is got under way by the middies on Saturdays, when the weather permits, and cruises in the bay or off the port.

The middies are divided into two ship's companies, and each one has his regular station on board one or the other of these ships, and they are most carefully instructed in all the practical duties of seamen.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 17th day of Nov. to the 24th day of Nov., 1862: *Men*, 67; *Women*, 74; *Boys*, 100; *Girls*, 72. Total, 313. Adults, 141; Children, 172. Males, 167; Females, 146. Colored Persons, 5.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	1	Premature birth	2
Bones, joints, &c.	2	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	41
Brain and nerves	40	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	[illegible]
Generative organs	4	Unknown	6
Heart and blood vessels	13	Urinary organs	1
Lungs, throat, &c.	138	Violence, accidents, &c.	[illegible]
Old age	2		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	10		
Total			313

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 23, 1861 .... 397—Dec. 84

Week ending Nov. 17, 1862—
From acute diseases 170
From chronic diseases 132
From external causes, &c. .... 30—344

Week ending Nov. 24, 1862—
From acute diseases 169
From chronic diseases 121
From external causes, &c. .... 23—313

Increase this week 31

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Nov. 22, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	40
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	85
Abatements of nuisances under notice	71
Sinks and water-closets cleansed	54
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	329
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	61
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	3
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	0
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	44
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	241
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,300

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NORTH RIVER FERRIES.—The Jersey City Ferry Company gives gratifying evidence of public spirit, in furnishing fresh facilities to the traveling community. It recently established a new ferry, connecting with the foot of Desbrosses-street, thus enabling the railroad passengers to reach a point up town with the least possible delay. The new ferry, however, excluded one from the number of slips on the New-Jersey side. The frequency of communication with Cortlandt-street was thus interrupted, and complaint was made of the consequent delay. The reconstruction of the slips on the New-York side added to the temporary inconvenience. All such difficulties are now obviated. A new slip has been arranged at the Jersey City end for the Desbrosses route, and the repairs at the foot of Cortlandt-street are completed. In a few weeks a new and splendid boat will be put in service. Then all possibility of complaint will be set at rest, and the ferry rank first among those leading from the City, in point of speed, promptness and convenience. The Company deserves credit for its enterprise.

VISIT OF GEN. MCCLELLAN TO GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45.—Yesterday morning, Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by Mrs. MCCLELLAN, visited Grammar School No. 45, situated in Twenty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The idea of inviting the General originated with the boys, and when it was announced to the Principal of the School, Mr. JOHN G. MCNARY, it quite took him by surprise, and he told his pupils he did not think the General would accept the invitation. Nothing daunted, the boys determined upon trying, and were rewarded by an acceptance of the proffered invite. It was announced that the General would be at the school by 10 A. M., but it was some time after 11 o'clock before he arrived. The scholars welcomed him with cheers, and were rewarded by the General giving them a few words of encouragement and advice. A veteran of the war of 1812 then sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the whole school joining in the chorus. The General then left, declaring himself well pleased with his visit.

THANKSGIVING IN THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—One of the most pleasing evidences of patriotic feeling at the present time is the interest manifested in the welfare of children left destitute by the war. The Home for the Friendless (No. 32 East Thirtieth-street) has received many of these, and never had so many under its care as at the present time. Some 300 of the children of its schools will be present on Thanksgiving Day, from 3 till 5 o'clock, to interest visitors by their songs and little speeches. About 1,000 depend on the friends of this Institution for their Thanksgiving dinner.

FUNERAL OF GEO. C. MORGAN.—The funeral of this well-known and highly respected citizen took place yesterday at Trinity Church. Rev. [illegible], Rector of the Church, and Rev. Drs. Higbee, Vinton, Ogilby, McVickar and Young, officiating in the services. The remains were interred in St. Luke's Cemetery.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND ITS GOOD WORK.—A happy company of over fifty destitute boys and girls from the Children's Aid Society, left the City yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. E. FRIEDMAN. They were bound for homes in the West, and were well fitted up for the journey. The hard times and the war have very sadly increased the number of these little beneficiaries of the Society.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS.—The young ladies of the Junior Department of the Twelfth-street Public School, as will be seen by advertisement, are about to hold a Fair at the Cooper Institute for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. The Fair will commence on Friday next and continue two days.

VILLAINOUS THEFT.—Miss MARY BROWN, of No. 38 Watts-street, having made up two dozen shirts for an establishment in Broadway, employed ANTHONY DIXON, a colored man, to take them to the owners. She started on in advance, with the intent of keeping a close watch upon ANTHONY, but while in Canal-street he suddenly disappeared with the shirts, and Miss BROWN was unable to find him. DIXON was subsequently arrested by Officer [illegible], of the Fifth Ward, and stated that he had sold the stolen goods to a stranger whom he met in the street. DIXON was arraigned before Justice DODGE, and committed to the Tombs for trial. The owners of the shirts hold Miss BROWN accountable for them, and the loss is one she is quite unable to bear, possessing but little except what she earns with her needle.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.—The officers of the Irish Brigade, now in this City, are especially requested to meet at the head recruiting office, No. 596 Broadway, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on important business.

LECTURES TO WOMEN.—Mrs. FAIRFIELD, the well-known practical reformer and eloquent woman lecturer, will deliver a course of free lectures to women, at the Cooper Institute, beginning on the first Wednesday in December, at 2 o'clock P. M. The course will be upon the "Laws of Health and Human Development."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1363, 2373, 2385, 2135, 2537, 3467, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3609, 3611, [illegible], 3623, [illegible], 3636, [illegible], 3641, [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. 2512, 2552, 1016, 2736, 3230, 3228, [illegible], 3938, 3940, 3942, 3944, 3946, 3948, 3950, 3952, 3954, 3956, 3958.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. [illegible], 459, 360, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, [illegible], 471, 472, 473, 474, 475.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible], 2297, 3015, 3115, 3119, 3122, [illegible], 3131, [illegible], 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, [illegible], 2590, 976, 1880, 2660, 2730, 2782, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2790, 2792, 2796.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—No Calendar. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

Marine Insurance—The Right to Abandon.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible].

Before Justice [illegible].

M. M. Freeman & Co. vs. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.—This was the first of a series of actions brought against seven different Marine Insurance Companies of this City, for a constructive total loss of the bark [illegible], which met with a disaster at sea in August, 1861, on a voyage from Manila to Sydney, Australia, in consequence of which the plaintiffs (the owners) abandoned her to the underwriters. The whole amount insured on vessel and freight was about $50,000. The action was brought on two policies; one on the vessel for $7,500, and one on the freight for [illegible]. The trial occupied a greater portion of last week, and excited some interest.

The defendants denied the right to abandon.

The case resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed, with interest, [illegible], the defendants reserving the right to argue certain legal questions arising on the evidence.

For plaintiffs, L. H. Marsh and M. Hale; for defendants, Daniel Lord, W. D. Booth, Townsend, Scudder, H. P. Fessenden, and R. E. Emmet.

The Railroad Cases—The Injunction Dissolved in the Seventh-avenue Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Mayor, &c., vs. John Kerr, et al.—This case has been frequently reported in the TIMES. It is at last settled so far as the Courts of this District are concerned. Appeal was taken to this branch of the Court from the decision at Special Term of Mr. Justice INGRAHAM dissolving the injunction issued to restrain work on the road until the question could be determined by the Courts. That judgment was now affirmed, and the injunction remains dissolved.

Libel—An Action Cannot Be Maintained for Words contained in the Caption of a Report, the Report itself being fair, and Explaining the Caption.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice [illegible].

Ira M. Edsall vs. James and Erastus Brooks.—The plaintiff, it appears, was a police officer, and was discharged from the force for receiving money from citizens for services, without the permission of the Board.

The report of the proceedings against the officer published in the *Express*, was headed, "Dismissal of a Police officer on a Charge of Blackmailing," but the facts published under it were substantially as they occurred on the trial.

The complainant alleged that the heading was a libel, and brought his action to recover therefor.

The Court, on motion, now dismissed the complaint, holding that as the body of the report was a fair statement the action could not be maintained for words contained in the caption, which was fully explained by the report.

Addison Sanford for plaintiff; C. W. Lawton opposes.

Tender of Unliquidated Demand Against the Assignor no Discharge of a Mortgage in the Hands of the Assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Joseph W. Hartley vs. Benjamin Latham et al.—This action was brought to foreclose a mortgage made by the defendant Cunningham for $1,500.

On the trial it appeared that the plaintiff was the assignee of this mortgage without notice of any assets.

[illegible]

On behalf of the plaintiff it was urged that inasmuch as he took the bond and mortgage without notice of the offset, it was no defence, and that consequently the recovery was not barred, and the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

Judgment for the plaintiff, for $1,[illegible], and for foreclosure and sale.

Action against a Constable for a False Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

[illegible]

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

[illegible]—Application to go to the Court of Appeals denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......Nov. 25, 1862.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The price of Gold fell off to-day to 129¼@129½ ℔ cent., as against 130¼@130½ yesterday afternoon. The orders to sell early in the day were quite heavy, and were said to come from one of the neighboring cities, perhaps Baltimore. The fact that the sales were eagerly pressed at 130@129¾ ℔ cent. at the First Board of the Stock Exchange, on out of town orders, induced other parties on the spot to sell still lower, after the Adjournment, on the Street, and before the Second Board convened the price had touched 129¼ ℔ cent. The United States Custom-house Notes and Bills on London were even more sensitive than Gold, and some cheap sales of Merchant Bills, with shipping documents attached, were made at 140½@141½, and the rate for standard Bankers fell to 142 ℔ cent., as against 144½@145 yesterday.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers was somewhat firmer than yesterday, at 6@7 ℔ cent., according to the class of collateral, with more doing at the outside rate than yesterday. The payments into the Sub-Treasury on account of the recent Loan are now over, and the Assistant Treasurer will to-morrow pay off the 15 day advances made by the Associated Banks. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 25, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$[illegible]	$2,115,140	$[illegible]
Prev. reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$90,[illegible]	$120,[illegible]	$128,[illegible]

The Stock Market was not so high as on Monday afternoon, on part of the Railway Shares, the difference against Erie being about ¼ ℔ cent. and against some of the Westerns ½@1 ℔ cent. The Harlems and all the Michigan Stocks were firm at the first Board and steady at the second. The Government Securities continue steady, except the one-year Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, which sold this afternoon at 97¾ ℔ cent. The Railway Bonds about the same, on the average of Sales, as yesterday.

Late in the afternoon, the whole Market lapsed into extreme dullness, and the bidding was low and spiritless on nearly all the Railways. The following are about the latest figures at 4½ o'clock:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¾	104¾	Missouris	52	51¾
Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts	104¾	104¾	Tennessees	54	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	124¾	123	Harlem	22¾	22¾
American Gold	130¼	129¾	Illinois Central	79¾	78¾
N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾	Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Common	62¾	61½	Pittsburgh	62	61
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	74¾	74	Galena	81¾	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	40	[illegible]	Panama	150	[illegible]
Mich. Guaranteed	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Pacific	[illegible]
Manhattan	120	Chatham	87
Merchants'	103	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Bank of N. America	97
Tradesmen's	100	Hanover	[illegible]
National	97	Irving	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Metropolitan	103
State of New-York	97	Grocers'	[illegible]
Commerce	92¾	East River	[illegible]
Commerce Scrip Stock	87	Shoe & Leather	101
Mechanics' B'king Ass.	90	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
Broadway	140	Marine	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Mercantile	113	Importers' & Traders'	101
American Exchange	93	Park	111

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100¾	T. H. & A. 2d Pref.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	72¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Am.	[illegible]
Erie 1sts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	114	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	108	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	113
Erie fifths, '88	99¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	94¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80¾
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson Convert. '67	95	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex.	105¾
Harlem firsts, '69–'72	105¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	102¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. '69–'72	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	82
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	71
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	114¾	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	101
N. Ia. Gosh. L., '68	100	Cleve. & Pitts. seconds	100
Mich. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	102¾	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	72
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	[illegible]		

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following explanatory article on the condition of the State Debt of Michigan, which is pertinent to the new Loan in substitution of a maturing one, to be awarded at the office of Messrs. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, in this City, on Monday next:

"We would call the attention of financial men to the notice of Hon. JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer of the State of Michigan, for bids for

$246,000 of 7 ℔ cent. 5-year Bonds.
$222,000 of 6 ℔ cent. 10-year Bonds.
$180,000 of 6 ℔ cent. 15-year Bonds.
$214,000 of 6 ℔ cent. 20-year Bonds.

[illegible] 1st of December, addressed to John Owen, Treasurer of the State of Michigan, and endorsed 'Proposals for Bonds of Michigan.'

[illegible] of bonds arises from the fact that this is a renewal of those portions of the State debt. The entire debt of the State on the 1st of July last was as follows, viz.:

"Adjusted bonds," 6 ℔ cents, due in 1863	$1,7[illegible]
Full-paid "five million loan," 6 ℔ cents, due in 1863	117,[illegible]
Part paid five million loan, when funded, due in 1863, will be	[illegible]
"Renewal loan," 6 ℔ cents, due 1878	216,000 00
"Temporary loan," 7 ℔ cents, due 1873	50,000 00
Internal improvement warrant bonds, on demand	50 00
Sault Canal bonds, 6 ℔ cents, due in 1879	100,000 00
War loan bonds, 7 ℔ cents, due in 1886	500,000 00
Internal improvement warrants, due on demand	[illegible]
Total	$3,[illegible]

Since that time the State has commenced redeeming the war debt, which is redeemable at the pleasure of the State. About $40,000 of this has already been paid. At the last regular session of the Legislature, the Treasurer was authorized to issue new bonds for the old to such persons as desired to exchange, and, if not exchanged, to sell the new bonds and redeem the old ones. Under this law, all but $673,000 have already been exchanged, and the present proposals are for the sale of the balance. Hence the fact that some are seven per cent, and some six per cent. bonds. Some run for five, some ten, some fifteen and some twenty years.

We need not recommend those having money to invest that we consider the bonds of the State of Michigan the very best security possible. If any one doubted this it would only be necessary to refer to the following table of the revenue of this State:

Year.	Rate of Taxation.	Total.
1842	2 mills per dollar	$62,[illegible]
1852	3 58-100 mills per dollar	195,864 71
1862	2 7-10 mills per dollar	656,[illegible]

There is no probability of our State debt being increased. On the contrary, it is now certain that with this revenue the whole of the war loan will be paid in the next two years, leaving our actual debt to the public at a fraction over $2,000,000. This is nothing for a State which had in 1860 over 750,000 inhabitants, and whose real estate was valued at $[illegible]. The bonds now offered ought to bring a large premium in the market, and we have no doubt they will, if those who have money to invest will examine into the security. The finances of the State have been managed with very great ability by our present State Treasurer, and so long as he controls this department of our State Government, there need be no fear that the credit of the State will ever be suffered to depreciate."

The San Francisco Circular of Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., of Oct. 21, says that the exports of treasure since Jan. 1, have been:

Oct. 1—Per *Sonora*:		
To New-York	$734,795 23	
To England	438,778 00	
To Panama	10,000 00	$1,203,573 88
Oct. 11—Per *Constitution*:		
To New-York	991,107 20	
To England	278,050 00	
To Panama	10,000 00	$1,279,157 20
Oct. 17—Per *Aurora*, to Hong Kong		107,552 00
Oct. 20—Per *Ingeborg*, to Hong Kong		5,[illegible]
Oct. 21—Per *St. Louis*:		
To New-York	$[illegible]	
To England	475,[illegible]	
To Panama	10,000 00	$1,164,619 04
Total since Oct. 1		$3,759,014 67
Previously this year		[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1, 1862		32,[illegible]
Corresponding period, 1861		33,767,[illegible]
Falling off this year		$[illegible]

Statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Nov. 22, 1862.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	23,165	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Coal Company	22,[illegible]	263,[illegible]
Total tons	45,943	1,157,[illegible]
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	16,364	716,[illegible]
Pennsylvania Coal Company	14,443	522,[illegible]
Total tons	30,807	1,240,417

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,965,385 90, including for Customs $93,000; payments, $1,050,336 73; balance, $25,979,659 11.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 17.	Loans. Nov. 24.	Specie. Nov. 17.	Specie. Nov. 24.
Philadelphia	$4,877,000	$4,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
North America	4,261,[illegible]	4,211,613	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	36,737,071	37,470,[illegible]	5,511,[illegible]	5,[illegible]

Banks.	Deposits. Nov. 17.	Deposits. Nov. 24.	Circulation. Nov. 17.	Circulation. Nov. 24.
Philadelphia	$2,923,000	$3,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27,[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 22,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 127 bbls. and 320 bags Corn Meal, 83,800 bushels Wheat, 87,072 bushels Corn, 4,[illegible] bushels Barley, 11,991 bushels Oats, 603 bushels Malt, 4,373 pkgs. Provisions, and 468 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $8 25 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 2,100 bags, part at 31¼c. ℔ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 4,[illegible] bags; sales, 7,766 bags, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 1,050, balance ℔ *Abby* and *Elizabeth*, at 30c., cash; 1,300, balance ℔ *Dodo*, at 30¼c.; 2,600, ℔ *Rebecca*, at 30c.; 1,500, ℔ *Uncle Joe*, at 31c.; and 610 Santos, ℔ *Nesse*, at 30c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 64,161 pkgs., including 1,690 bags and 15,100 mats Java, 37,966 bags Rio and Santos, 7,290 bags Maracaibo, 1,050 bags St. Domingo, 735 bags Ceylon, 49 bags Laguayra, and 288 bags of other kinds. Java closes at 34c.@36c.; Rio, at 29¼c.@33c.; Maracaibo, at 32c.@33½c.; Laguayra, at 32c.@33c.; and St. Domingo, at 28c.@29c. ℔ lb. The Government contract for 7,400 bags of Rio, roasted, ground and packed in barrels, was awarded at prices ranging from $[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs., payable in certificates of indebtedness.

STOCK OF RIO.

Nov. 22—Baltimore, bags	2,000
Nov. 22—Philadelphia, bags	none.
Nov. 25—New-York, bags	37,966
Grand total	39,966

COTTON—Has been quiet, at unchanged prices. Middlings, nominally, 66c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has declined to 31½c.@32c. ℔ lb., with moderate sales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been more sought after at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and has declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 16,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 65@5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 90@6 30, chiefly at $5 95@6 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6@6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@6 85 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 65	@$5 75
Extra State	5 90	@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 70	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 40	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@ 10 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 50@6 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather heavier, to-day; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6@8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4@5 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $3 70@3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $2 25@2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 60@4, and Bunch do. at $3 75@3 85 ℔ box. Currants, 13½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and has declined [illegible] ℔ bushel. Sales [illegible] Amber Western, at $1 41@1 44; Red Western [illegible] Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 [illegible]@1 36; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@1 [illegible]; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@1 [illegible]; [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales [illegible] bushels at 70c.@71c., closing at 70c.@70½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 71c.@72c. for do. in store; [illegible] for Eastern Mixed; [illegible] for unsound; [illegible] for Yellow Western, 75c.@76c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 92c.@98c., according to quantity, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 63c.@67½c.; Western, at 63c.@65c. ℔ bushel. Barley is actively sought after, at $1 30@1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Sales 15,700 bushels. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of November in the years indicated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canal opened	April 25.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,108,000	1,347,360	1,562,971
Wheat, bush	16,079,470	26,[illegible]	28,741,370
Corn	13,534,466	21,330,428	20,346,170
Barley	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,313,[illegible]
Oats	4,113,170	4,804,127	4,802,663
Rye	313,900	767,067	739,[illegible]

HAY—North River has been inquired for at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, at steady prices. New Crop, 17c.@25c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

IRON—Is in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request at $1 30 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Pig is quiet at prices ranging from $8@8 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 90c. for common, and [illegible]c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine continue in lively demand at rising prices. The receipts were limited and stocks reduced. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning says: "The stock of Lumber on hand at present is limited, owing to, in part, the canal-boats belonging to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and other conveyances, having been bought for the transportation of Coal. The inducements held out to freight these boats with anthracite have been so great, that very limited means remain to bring Lumber to this market, and the stock on hand being light, the prices have advanced. There is a present advance of about $2 ℔ 1,000 feet on Lumber. That which formerly sold at $14 and $15 ℔ 1,000, now brings $16 and $18. The scarcity of labor is another cause of the increased rate, much difficulty being experienced in obtaining hands at a fair valuation. A small supply of the article is anticipated next year. Owing to the freshet of the past week, whereby the waters of the Upper Delaware have become much swollen, Hemlock is beginning to make its appearance. This staple is brought down the river on rafts, and can only arrive after a freshet of heavy rains. Hemlock Scantling is selling at $9 per 1,000 feet, and will probably decrease in price if the rafts can navigate the river without difficulty. Plastering Laths and Pickets have not raised in price in the same proportion with other kinds of Lumber, but this will not be likely to be of long continuance. Laths are now selling at from $1 25 to $1 50 ℔ 1,000, and 4-feet Pickets at $6, and 4½-feet Pickets at $7 ℔ 1,000."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, included 40 bbls. New-Orleans at 42c.@44c.; 180 bbls. Sour do., on private terms; and by auction, 700 bbls. do., at 22½c.@32½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The main business has been in Petroleum, at 50c.@52c. for Crude, and 60c.@65c. for Refined, ℔ gallon. Linseed is salable at $1 25@1 27. Crude Whale at 88c.@95c., and Crude Sperm at $1 70@1 75 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Week ending Nov. 24.—Sperm—The market for Sperm is quiet, although holders are firm. The transactions for the week include sales of two parcels of good, amounting to 475 bbls. on private terms, and 345 bbls. Interior, at $1 70 ℔ gallon—all for manufacturing. Whale is also quiet, the sales being confined to parcels of dark and inferior, embracing 500 bbls., at 83c. ℔ gallon. Whalebone—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 24, 1862	55,[illegible]	99,767	670,[illegible]
Same time last year	62,634	136,850	1,012,400

—Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at former rates; sales 2,050 bbls. at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. The Government contract for 10,000 bbls. Mess was awarded at $13 50@$14 50, and 1,[illegible] bbls. prime Mess, at $12 94@$14 20 ℔ bbl., all in iron-chime hoops, and payable in certificates of indebtedness. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request at 7¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.; sales 300 boxes. Lard continues depressed and unsettled; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in limited request at former rates. Sales since our last 125 bbls. at $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $[illegible] ℔ tierce; India Mess, $22@$26 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good demand, partly for export, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made, within a few days, of 2,800 bags East India, part at $7 25@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for at uniform quotations.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in request at 15c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

SOAP—Sales of small lots of Castile were effected at 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales 4,000 bags Pepper, in bond, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and rather heavy. Sales 240 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. The Government contract for 5,500 bbls. New-Orleans was awarded at $11 65@$11 75, and 800,000 lbs. Refined at $11 45 ℔ 100 lbs., payable in "certificates of indebtedness." Refined Sugars have been less active. Messrs. Stuart have reduced the prices of best quality Loaf to 13½c.; best quality Crushed to 13¼c.; Granulated, 13¼c.; Ground, 13¼c.; White, 13¼c.; and Yellow, 12c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. The business of the week Messrs. Kmoss & Son notice thus: "The market has been dull since our last, and shippers have manifested very little inclination to purchase at current rates, being deterred by the further decline in the English markets and fluctuations of exchange. The offerings have been liberal; in view of which and prospective arrivals, prices have given way ½c. At the close a rather better feeling prevails, but prices still favor the buyer, and to-day the market is inactive at 11¼c. Price this date 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¼c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9¼c., ℔ lb.

TEAS—The principal inquiry has been for Oolongs, which are quoted rather higher.

TIN—Sales 2,000 boxes I. C. Coke Plates, at $9 ℔ box.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, at former prices. Sales 128 hhds. Kentucky, 14c.@25c.; 110 bales Yara, private terms; and 200 cases Seed Leaf, 15c.@30c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,000 bbls., at 37c.@37¼c., chiefly at 37¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported to-day. For Liverpool, Flour, 1,000 bbls., by an American vessel, at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels, in bulk and ship's bags, at 9d.; Corn, 8,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 8¼d. ℔ bushel; Bacon, 300 boxes, at 25s. ℔ ton; and by a foreign vessel, 500 pkgs. Butter at 40s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 800 bbls., at 2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; also, by a foreign vessel, 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℔ tc., and 100 boxes Bacon at 40s. ℔ ton, and a British bark, with Grain, at 25s. For Cardiff, a vessel, with Grain, at 11½d. ℔ bushel.

Wool in California.

At the second annual meeting of the California Wool Growers' Association, held in San Francisco on the 2d of October, the Secretary read a report which contains some information respecting the raising of wool in the Golden State. In 1861 the clip of California wool was 4,814,000 lbs.; this year it will not be proportionally high. This is due to a series of severe storms during last Winter, by which a great number of sheep and lambs were lost. Entire flocks were swept away in some places by the great floods in the rivers. The receipts of wool at San Francisco, since Jan. 1, were 4,593,640 lbs., of which 3,938,375 lbs. were exported. The total product of wool for 1862 is estimated at 5,119,640 lbs. The average annual increase of wool for five years past has been 46 per cent.; by this ratio of increase, the clip this year would have been 6,440,000 lbs. The finest wool produced was from a flock of imported Australian merinos.

At the San Joaquin Valley Fair, held in September, the President, in his address, said:

"We have 1,200,000 sheep, which will average, annually, a fleece of 3½ lbs. This would place the gross production of this article at 4,200,000 lbs., which, at the lowest price (12 cents) paid for wool in large quantities, would reach the handsome figure of $546,000; at 22 cents a pound, the figure would be $1,344,000. Take half the difference and we have $915,000. I think it not unsafe to set down the amount realized from the sale of wool at a million of dollars, and if that single branch of our rural economy yields us that amount now, what, I ask, may we calculate upon as being in store for us in years to come? In comparison with our resources and facilities for wool growing, that branch of industry is still in its infancy."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 13
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 20
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships Etna and Teutonia, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at [illegible] A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at [illegible]
[illegible]
Mails for California, [illegible]
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY LOWE, who left this City about two years ago; when last heard from, was in Westchester County, where she went from to her sister. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her cousin, who has just come from Ireland. Call or address a note to MARY MORAN, No. 39 Greenwich-av.

IF MR. TOWNSEND, WHO DESIRED knowing of H. Johnson, of New-Orleans, will send his address to L. L., Station D, he can hear of what he desires.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. [illegible] Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MARCH BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. [illegible] Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. [illegible] and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. [illegible] Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c. [illegible] Only 12 pupils to the teacher [illegible] Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, [illegible], or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 25 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments (both sexes). Jan. [illegible] Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. G. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 4. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. J. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars of the Principal.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge; For Parents who desire information of good schools; For representing teachers who wish engagements; For selling and renting school properties. * * Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular. References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English languages fluently, desires a few more pupils to teach said languages, at her own or pupil's residence. A note addressed to A. B. C., No. 364½ Bowery, will be attended to. Best of City references given.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF MUCH experience in teaching music, French, drawing, painting, common and higher English branches, desires a re-engagement in a family or school; she refers to her former patrons; terms moderate. A note addressed to Miss A. B., Brooklyn Post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French, music and drawing, desires a situation for the Winter or longer, in this City; an agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Address E. M. S., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience and fully qualified, desires an engagement to teach English thoroughly, with music and French. Address M. C., Attorney-st., New-York.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:

1st. Is (giving name and regiment) at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick City?
2d. If so, what is his proper address?
3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7th. If not, where did he go on leaving?

The Commission is prepared also to furnish more special information as to the condition of any patient named, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.

The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.

If found to be practicable the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.
Adams House, No. 244 F-street, Washington, D. C.

CLOAKS SPOTTED BY RAIN.

Ladies, if your cloaks are spotted by rain, it is because the maker did not get the cloth sponged, or in other words, because he preferred not to pay for sponging the same. Cloth which has been properly sponged will never show spots produced by water or rain. Cloaks which have been spotted by the economy of the manufacturer, will be sponged and restored equal to new by LIPS & MICHELS, Cloth Refinishers and Spongers, No. 128 Fulton-st., fourth floor, Sun Building.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c. Will send to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

CORRECTION.—TO THE ART PUBLIC.—THE authorized collection of Geo. L. Brown's pictures will be sold in a few weeks by JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway. Those advertised by H. H. Leeds & Co. are for the most part merely Summer sketches, belonging to private parties. GEO. L. BROWN.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORATIONS and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers. FERD. MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE FULL INTRINSIC VALUE PAID for Diamonds, Pearls, and all precious stones. Estimations and valuations—charge 1 per cent. India camel's hair shawls purchased. Hours, 9 till 10, 2 till 3 only. B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, No. 512 Broadway.

SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' CLAIMS collected and information furnished by J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., New-York, and No. [illegible] Washington, D. C.

PETROLEUM, CRUDE AND REFINED, for sale by LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 25 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND HEATer, with register and pipes, all complete. Apply at No. 103 West 46th-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS REMOVED. CHARLES HECK [illegible] has removed to the spacious premises, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, [illegible]

Presenting the above announcement, he takes this opportunity of expressing the hope that the patronage so generously bestowed on him through the many past years will be continued, and promises that he will use his best efforts to merit it.

[illegible] No. [illegible] BROADWAY.

AT NO. 783 BROADWAY, NEW MOURNING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MILLINERY. [illegible]

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.

R. H. MACY WILL OPEN THIS MORNING $10,000 WORTH OF REGULAR [illegible] AND EXTRA FINE

French Needle Work COLLARS,
French Needle Work SETTS,
French Needle Work HANDKERCHIEFS,
French Needle Work BANDS,
French Needle Work ROBES,
French Needle Work [illegible],
FLOUNCES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.

An extraordinary purchase of FINE GOODS, VERY MUCH BELOW COST.

Just the articles for Holiday Presents, and they will be sold [illegible] per cent. below ordinary prices.

Closing out our RIBBONS and PARIS FLOWERS.

Every variety of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.

Full assorted stock of WHITE GOODS and FLANNELS.

Splendid assortment of Balmorals at very low prices.

CORSETS and embroidery [illegible]

Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Merino Underwear.

Every variety of Woolen Hoods, Scarfs, Sontags, Zouave Jackets, Garibaldi Sacques, &c.

Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, at [illegible]

Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, [illegible]

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS At Grand-st. Cheap Store can purchase out lots of millinery goods cheaper than City Jobbers will charge them. Especially [illegible] Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, [illegible] and Flowers. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 64 Allen-st., [illegible] block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCHVAL'S, NO. 457 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, hats, basque sacques, chemisettes, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; also, ladies' ready made under-garments, [illegible]. Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroidery and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally. GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. [illegible] Broadway. Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. BLOSS HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German [illegible] Corsets, [illegible]; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. [illegible] way, near 18th-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

A large assortment of the newest styles of [illegible] and Muffs, in every variety, to be sold 20 per cent. less than any other house. Ladies before purchasing elsewhere will do well to call on N. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exquisite novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE [illegible] of New-York and its vicinity will be held at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-st., on [illegible] EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862, at 8 o'clock. All [illegible] are requested to attend. By order of THOMAS HANLON, President. William Ross, Corresponding Secretary pro tem.

THE TWINE AND CORDAGE MANUFACTURERS will hold a meeting at the Hope House, No. 28 Chatham-st., Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY BANK, Checks on said Bank, as follows, viz.: [illegible]

The public is cautioned against taking any of the above.

STOLEN.—FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS OF the Six per Cent. Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, due in 1883, numbered 4,[illegible]. The public are cautioned against purchasing the above-described bonds. T. F. BOGERT, Bristol, R. I.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 22D INST., AN ENgraved gold-band BRACELET, marked on the outside "M. E. S." and inside "Christmas, 185[illegible]." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. [illegible] Chambers-st., or No. 37 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred. A rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the owner, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, in a manufacturing business already established, to enlarge and extend the same. With such capital, a business of $100,000 can be done annually, with a profit of at least 30 per cent. Particulars given in the factory, No. 163 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, front.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. [illegible] Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF not less than $10,000, to engage in the Bank and Bank Note Exchange business, by a person now engaged in that line. Address Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A PIPE-CUTTING MACHINE OF the most approved plan, with capacity of [illegible] from ½ to 4 inch size. Apply at the machine shop, No. 48 Greene-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c. [illegible] Second-hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH, WELL matched bay mares, [illegible] hands high, eight years old, sound and kind; also, a new six-seated rockaway, with plate-glass doors; been used but six times, together with a double set of harness. The above will be sold low, as the owner has no use for them. Apply at No. 104 Chambers-st.

COAL, &C.

400 TONS INCE HALL HOUSE CANNEL. The best imported for family use; now discharging from ships E. Z. and *Compromise*, Pier No. 14, East River. Will be delivered in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market price. T. I. ATWOOD, No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 396 BROADWAY.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 160 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—[illegible].

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—[illegible]; or, THE [illegible].

IRVING HALL—CHILD PIANIST.

WALLACK'S—[illegible].

WINTER GARDEN—ALL HALLOW EVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COLOSSAL TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PANTOMIME, on UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

PALACE OF MUSIC—[illegible].

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch received last night from the Army of the Potomac informs us that there is nothing of importance to communicate.

A party of rebel cavalry, numbering about sixty, entered Poolesville, Md., at daylight yesterday morning and seized the two Government telegraph operators stationed there, finding them in bed. The operators were subsequently paroled, and allowed to telegraph their mishaps to Washington. We do not learn that the rebels did any further damage.

On the 18th inst., a force of 4,590 men, 1,000 of which were cavalry, left Suffolk and proceeded about thirty miles to the Blackwater River. The Massachusetts Sixth formed part of the expedition. Owing to a want of the material to cross the river, the entire design of the expedition was not carried out, but important information was obtained. Col. DODGE, of the New-York Mounted Rifles, made a dash upon the rebels at [illegible], dispersed them, captured a number of boats, rifles, &c., &c., obtained from their camps letters containing important information, and secured several prisoners, with a loss of only five men wounded, one of whom is since dead. Exciting scenes will probably take place in this region ere many weeks have elapsed.

The steamship *Roanoke* arrived at this port, last night, from New-Orleans on the 15th inst. The intelligence she brings is of a highly important character. A series of orders had recently been issued by Gen. BUTLER, which serve as additional proof that no difficulty can arise in his Department which he is not able to grasp. The property within the District recently possessed by our forces under Gen. WEITZEL, to be known as the Lafourche District, is declared sequestered, and all sales or transfers of it are forbidden. This District comprises all the territory of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, excepting the parishes of Plaquemine and Jefferson. A Commission is appointed to take possession of the District, and the sugar plantations are to be worked by them where they are not worked by their owners, and negro or white labor may be employed at discretion. All property belonging to disloyal persons is to be inventoried and sold for the benefit of the Government, under the provisions of the Confiscation act. Another order suppresses distilleries and other manufactories of strong drink. Another one announces that any officer found drinking intoxicating liquors in any public drinking-place will be recommended to the President for dismissal from the service. Another one suppresses the newspaper known as the *National Advocate*, for an improper publication. Still another prohibits the arrest of any slave unless the person arresting knows that such slave is owned by a loyal citizen. Gen. SHEPLEY, as Military Governor, of the State has also issued two important orders. One directs an election of two members of Congress from the First and Second Congressional Districts of the State. The election is appointed for the 3d of December, and is to fill vacancies in the Thirty-seventh Congress. The other exempts household goods from seizure to the amount of $300. Our correspondent's letter also contains an extraordinary development relative to the doings of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON in New-Orleans. It appears that the money seized by Gen. BUTLER at the French Consul's, and which was returned at the direction of JOHNSON, actually belonged to citizens of New-Orleans, and was taken charge of by the Consul to pay for cloth in Havana, awaiting to run the blockade, to be used by the Confederate Government; and that the money, $405,000, has been actually sent from New-Orleans to Havana, within a short period, on board the Spanish war steamer *Blanco de Garey*. The *Delta* of the 15th inst. contains a narrative of the adventures of a member of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, taken prisoner in September last while on detached duty. Seven of them, having been enlisted in New-Orleans, were shot by the rebels.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from on board the transport *Baltic*, in Hampton Roads, under date of Nov. 20, states that that vessel is under orders to sail on or before Monday. He says: "The steamers are taking on board stores and coal. The expedition is to be a large one, commanded either by BANKS or HUNTER. The *Baltic*, as I understand, is acting as the flag-ship. Fortress Monroe will be the starting point, and in less than a week our expedition will be under way. Our regiment was paid off on Tuesday; Uncle Sam squaring accounts to Nov. 1. Bunks have been put up in the steamers to accommodate, hog fashion, 12,000 men."

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Saturday, says a movement was to have been made on Sunday or Monday last, from Helena, by a military force under Gen. HOVEY, of Indiana, against the "Post of Arkansas," as it used to be called, and important results were expected.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Nov. 22 has this paragraph: "The Legislature of Arkansas assembled at Little Rock in the early part of this month. Gov. RECTOR, for some time a refugee from the capital, was present, and delivered his message, and then resigned his post. Mr. FLETCHER, President of the Senate, thereby became acting Governor, Col. FLANNIGAN, who had beaten Gov. RECTOR in the race for that office, being in the army, and not having made his appearance. For some time a very animated contest was kept up for the position of Senator of the Confederate States, in place of B. C. JOHNSON, who was opposed by Mr. GARLAND. JOHNSON was elected. In a speech delivered by him he is said to have confessed that he had assisted in destroying the best Government that ever existed, but that he had joined his destiny with the South, and would abide the result. For months past there has been no time when the Federal troops might not have taken possession of Little Rock, the enemy's constant counter-moving, the subject, and general demoralization having greatly demoralized the people; and in October there was a very large Union element ready to second the advent of the Federal troops, and to restore peace. The movements now making may bring about the same result; but it would have been better done before the country had been desolated by hostile armies."

The Nashville *Union* of Thursday last says that a considerable force of rebel guerrillas have made their appearance at Hardings, three miles and a half from the city; and there are also guerrillas at Murfreesboro.

Gen. HERRON has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Southwest, in the absence of Gen. SCHOFIELD, who is on his return to St. Louis, on sick leave.

The East Tennessee regiments that fought and suffered under Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap and in the retreat, have been ordered to join Gen. ROSECRANS, whose eyes are directed toward the old home for which their hearts are yearning. The Third and Sixth are already at Nashville; the Fifth, Col. SHELLY, is now in Louisville, on its way; the Fourth is at Cincinnati, and the First and Second are between Gallipolis and Louisville.

The Savannah (Ga.) papers, of the 20th, say that "two Abolition gunboats and one mortar-boat attached Fort McAllister, at Genesis' Point, on Ogeechee River, yesterday morning. After a fierce engagement the enemy retired. The works are still in perfect order. Our loss was three wounded."

Ex-President BUCHANAN, in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, closes the controversy between Gen. SCOTT and himself, and claims that he has already furnished clear and distinct responses to all his allegations. Gen. SCOTT, however, has extended the topics, and now, for the first time, and in a sarcastic and unkindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary FLOYD, and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is, Mr. BUCHANAN remarks, that notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. FLOYD, at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his allies there, no public arms were ever stolen, and had Gen. SCOTT reflected for a moment he would not have fallen into this blunder.

GENERAL NEWS.

Some additional advices from Mexico are received by way of Havana, at which port the *Roanoke* touched on her way from New-Orleans. Gen. FOREY was still at Orizaba. Jalapa was in possession of the French, the place having been surrendered without a show of resistance.

The further hearing of the testimony in the case of Mrs. BRINSMADE's arrest, and the charges against Superintendent KENNEDY based thereon, was continued yesterday. Provost-Marshal DRAPER and a number of police officers were sworn and testified. A vast amount of documentary and verbal evidence was submitted, going to show that Provost-Marshal BAKER, of Washington, and Officer BOWLES, had, in various ways, by act, by letter and by word, admitted that Mrs. BRINSMADE was arrested and detained solely by order of Provost-Marshal BAKER, and that Mr. KENNEDY had always repudiated any responsibility in the matter, beyond ordering that the lady should be watched and reported to the Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The decision of the Supreme Court, with an order to exempt from taxation the United States Stocks held by the banks, was referred, with power to appeal the question. The Mayor vetoed the last batch of Harlem Bridge bills, on the ground that Westchester County has so far failed to contribute her quota of the expense of the work, or at least to pay the salaries of her Commissioners. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Gen. JAMES H. LANE arrived in St. Louis, Nov. 20, en route to Washington.

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* says: "We learn from the South that Rev. Dr. PALMER is now residing in Columbia, South Carolina, where he is engaged temporarily filling the Professorship in the Theological Seminary, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL. Rev. Dr. LEYBURN, formerly of Philadelphia, is residing at Athens, Georgia, and is there discharging his duties as Secretary of the Committee of Domestic Missions. Rev. JAMES MCNEILL, formerly Secretary of the American Bible Society, has left his post as editor of the North Carolina *Presbyterian* for a time, and entered the army. Rev. Dr. DABNEY, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, is also in the Southern army, and is acting as an Aid to Gen. JACKSON. We have seen an order issued by Gen. JACKSON, signed 'R. L. DABNEY, Assistant Adjutant-General.'"

Eight hundred and fifty kegs of powder, found on the prize steamer *Caroline*, now at Philadelphia, have been removed and placed in the United States Arsenal.

Gov. PHELPS, of Arkansas, arrived in St. Louis on Friday last. He is suffering from disease contracted at Helena, while in the discharge of his duties.

Twenty of the drafted men of Montour County, Penn., absolutely refuse to submit to the draft, and have so far defied the efforts of the Marshal to induce them to yield to the law.

The Washington *Chronicle* says there are strong grounds for believing that the reason why the *Alabama* permitted the *Tonawanda* to continue on her voyage to Europe, on giving a bond of $60,000 as ransom, was, that the commanders of the pirate and the merchantman had known each other as Free Masons. When Capt. JULIUS reminded SEMMES of this, he let the vessel go ransomed by the bond, instead of plundering and burning it.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, ANTONIO O. BASTOR, a Cuban mulatto, was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

Justice BOSWORTH, at trial term of the Superior Court yesterday, dismissed a complaint for libel brought against the proprietors of the *Evening Express*, on the ground that the body of a report being fair, and fully explaining the caption thereof, an action could not be maintained for words inserted alone in such caption.

The Stock Market was a fraction lower on the Railway shares, yesterday, and steady on Governments. The price of Gold fell off to 129½@¼, and Exchange and United States Custom-house Notes followed down to 143 for Bills on London and 128 for Custom-house Notes.

The trade in Breadstuffs yesterday was restricted, and prices of the principal kinds were cheaper. Provisions were in demand at unaltered rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Laths, Leather, Petroleum, Spices, Whisky, Black Teas, Tobacco and Wool, which were generally very firm. Cotton was dull and nominal. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Hemp, Lead, Iron, Spelter, Tallow and Whalebone were inactive. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Live Stock markets are not so fully supplied with animals as during the past few weeks; but this deficiency is made up by free arrivals of dead sheep and hogs. Poultry is quite plenty just now, for Thanksgiving, thus lessening the demand for meats. Beeves number 5,461; but so many of them were little heifers and poor cows, that 5,000 respectable bullocks would fully equal the present offerings. Good cattle, such as the majority of butchers wanted this week, were very scarce, and a second, or even a third quality had to be substituted. First-class bullocks readily brought 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb., dressed weight, and buyers would gladly have taken many more of this kind than were offered at these rates. Taken as a whole, the cattle were of a mean order this week—they were largely made up of the remnants of wide pasture grounds in this State, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and some were sold at the low prices of 4c.@5c. per pound, net weight. None were left over.... Sheep and lambs are not as plenty as butchers could wish. They have advanced near 25c. per head during the past week. Good sheep are now worth 5c.@5½c. per pound, for extra fat stock, when selected, 5½c.... Live hogs are selling quick, even if poor, which has not been the case for several weeks past. Fat corn-fed hogs are worth 4½c.@5½c. Medium hogs sell at 4½c.@4¾c.

Concentration of Force the Great Necessity.

Do we mean to kill this rebellion or not? If we do, why this hacking at the extremities? Why this skin-deep scarifying of the sides? Why this mere pricking at the vitals? Why don't we drive our lance, with might and main, straight into the heart of the monster? Will it be said it has no heart? It has. A heart is an essential of all life, whether natural or civil. Every organization—the body politic as well as any other—must have its central seat of vitality and energy. Richmond is the heart of the Confederacy. Penetrate it, and the whole power of the rebellion reels and collapses. Will it be said we have not means strong enough? We have. With nearly a million of men now under arms, we can, if necessary, devote half of that force to this object. Such an army, if well directed, could overthrow any place on this Continent.

Our Government and people have too long deluded themselves with the notion that the conquest of the Port Royals, and the Newberns, and the Pensacolas, and the New-Orleans, and the Galvestons of the Confederacy, are so many advances toward its final annihilation. So indeed they would be, if we had years before us, through which to carry on the same piecemeal style of operation. But we have not years. The limits of our financial resources, and the limits, too, of foreign forbearance, give us but months. It is authentically and morally certain that unless we bring this rebellion to the dust soon, we shall be disabled from doing it at all. Our conduct has, in truth, been much like that of a beleaguering army, which should content itself with operating at its leisure upon the outposts, leaving the main citadel unharmed, when it was known that the garrison had not long to hold out to be effectually relieved. These outer successes, which have pleased us so much, ought really to count for little or nothing, inasmuch as such a rate of progress for another eighteen months must inevitably ruin us.

The idea, then, of a new expedition of any sort or character, ought not for a moment to be entertained, until Richmond is beset with armies of a magnitude that should make its quick surrender sure. *Concentration upon Richmond* should be our order of the day. The rebels have already made it theirs. They full well understand its tremendous importance to themselves. *Their armies*, with all the rapidity possible, are gathering for the protection of their capital. A hundred and fifty thousand of the best bayonets of the Confederacy will be bristling in that defence before December opens. Who knows if BURNSIDE has an equal force? Even if he has, can our Government intend to set him against the enemy on equal terms? Is our immense superiority in military numbers to be henceforth profitless, as it has been heretofore? Must we, the invaders, still meet the enemy in their chosen positions with *only half our proper strength?* *We say, concentrate.* Reinforce. Be not content with *simply pitting an upper against a nether millstone.* The rebellion cannot be so crushed. It is the preponderance of the avalanche we look for. It is that alone which can make the short work the emergency demands. We have the material, and we must make the most of it.

The difficulty lies in effectively handling such an immense single body. We care not—*concentration* is still the word. Bring great forces to bear upon Richmond on the South. Masses in many directions, if need be. This matters comparatively little if so be that the rebel Capital is still the *centre* toward which every movement converges. If it end in the literal investment of Richmond, so much the better. The siege, with all our prodigious superiority in heavy guns, could not be long, at longest; and the result would be a surrender. *We should thereby bag* an army—an achievement often attempted in this war, but seldom realized. Probably the entire defending force would pass into our hands, and the best portion of all the Confederate troops be thus put, on the instant, *hors du combat.* The capture of Richmond at all must be fatal to the rebellion; but the fate would be the more immediate if with it we can destroy the army that defends it.

Let us then strike with our utmost force upon the *rebel Capital*, as NAPOLEON did upon Moscow, and the Allies upon Paris. Not a soldier should be moved in a different direction, until the numbers here are mighty enough to put this supreme, this vital success, beyond all contingency. This third attempt will, in all human probability, be the last one. At least the foreign Powers will consider it the sovereign test. Wo to the Republic if it fails, and a triple wo to the Administration through whose short-coming such failure can alone come, if it come at all.

PERILOUS EXPERIMENTS.—That the Emperor of the French is a ruler of very large capacity will be generally admitted; but the most capable of men have often been known to overtask themselves, and break down from undertaking too much. The first NAPOLEON is a case in point. He was quite competent to handle Austria alone, or any single Power of Europe, besides keeping himself firmly on the usurped throne of France. But when it came to regulating all Europe combined, the undertaking proved too onerous, and the greatest ruler of his age was crushed on the field of Waterloo.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, "for a man of destiny," has been singularly sagacious in avoiding the errors of his fatalist uncle. He has wielded with matchless policy the sceptre handed him by Fate. His success has been found hitherto in a rigid attention to the material wants of the people he rules over, and a careful avoidance of any exhibition of the ambitious designs which were supposed to be the heritage of the Bonaparte dynasty.

But it is a question now beginning to be agitated, whether LOUIS NAPOLEON has not outlived his strength—whether age or infirmity has not undermined his wisdom, and left him an exhausted monarch, to be numbered with the past Powers of the world. It looks like it. He has in his three latest great political moves committed extraordinary blunders. His first error was his resolution to retain military possession of Rome, by which he makes a nation of twenty millions of people his enemy. His second was his undertaking to regulate the affairs of Mexico, whereby he has got a foreign war on his hands. His third, and most recent, is his endeavor to unite the Powers of Europe in a movement for intervention in the American rebellion.

In Italy and Mexico, LOUIS NAPOLEON is now doing penance for neglecting to mind his own affairs. If he wishes to add to his already heavy load enough to crush him utterly, he has only to persevere, and attempt to take the United States under his tutelage, as he now has Italy and Mexico. The First NAPOLEON never had such an impossible job on his hands.

The Proposed Relief for the Suffering English Operatives.

On the 8th of the current month, in an article on "Our Friends in England," we gave some facts concerning the want and distress that prevails to such a fearful extent in the cotton manufacturing districts of England; and we suggested that it would be a humane and generous thing for the American people—who, notwithstanding the fact that they are waging the greatest war of modern times, are yet blessed with overflowing garners and storehouses filled with plenty—to send to their famishing brethren across the ocean a contribution from their abundance, as a proof and earnest of their sympathy with them in their day of misfortune. Whether it be a friend or a foe who is in distress, we are equally commanded by the Divine Word to go to his relief when it is in our power to do so; but we mentioned the noteworthy fact that about the only exhibitions of friendship for our Union and our cause which had come from Great Britain had been the utterances of these operatives and workingmen of Lancashire, now reduced to such terrible straits. If possible, this only made it the more imperative that we should signalize our appreciation of their fraternal feeling.

Since our suggestion was made, the idea has been very widely taken up and approved of. The Press of this City and of the other large cities of the East and West, as well as the local country Press, have expressed themselves in terms of commendation upon it. Various public bodies and societies have warmly seconded the proposition. The Chamber of Commerce has had the subject before it. Influential clergymen have brought it before their churches. Large offers to contribute have been made in various quarters. And there is a general feeling in the community—at least among all those who have given the subject any attention—that the thing is not only feasible, but that it is a duty, as it would be an honor and a lasting benefit, that it be done.

We give this morning, on another page, fuller and later details concerning the distress prevailing in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, and particularly in Lancashire, the great centre of the trade. We have had it carefully compiled from a mass of local reports, documents, appeals and newspaper articles brought by the latest mails. The exhibit is a fearful one to contemplate, and, as we hope it will be scanned by every reader, we need not recapitulate any of its details here. We have not given any of the harrowing cases of individual suffering which have fallen under our eye, preferring that every one should, from the vast aggregate of want and woe, picture to himself the innumerable ghastly details of which it must be composed. The mere fact that in Lancashire alone there are over a quarter of a million of souls now sustained in life from day to day by the precarious gifts of charity, and that the best authorities state that when Winter fairly sets in the aggregate will swell to at least six hundred thousand men, women and children, is enough. No wonder that the Winter is looked forward to with unutterable dread. To hunger has already been added fever and disease, and famine and disease will then be aggravated by cold. There is not the slightest prospect of a respite of suffering during the Winter; for in no event, whether cotton be scarce or plenty, whether the American war go on or come to an end, will the mills be set a-going, and the operatives find comfort in work. They must remain idle during these dismal months; they must suffer; they must be fed by the hand of charity, or starve.

Immense efforts are, of course, being made in Great Britain for their relief. The mill-owners and manufacturers are assessing themselves heavily for the support of the operatives; the aristocracy are acting with a noble munificence; the churches are foremost in the work of charity; and every class and interest in society is doing what it can to lessen the distress. The British colonies are aiding their mother land; the young province of Australia alone has contributed over half a million of dollars; and from the cities of Canada respectable gifts have been sent. But all is insufficient—the evil grows tenfold more rapidly than the means of relief.

We have said that the idea of a contribution from this country had met with a hospitable reception. It would be impossible, of course, to send money, owing to the high rates of exchange; but the idea was to load a ship with supplies, which might be easily collected from the mercantile classes of this and other cities, and send it over, as was done in the case of Ireland, in 1848. A "Buffalo corn man" has already offered, through Mr. SOLON ROBINSON, to give five hundred bushels of corn, as a beginning; and he asks that twenty thousand bushels be collected for the purpose. We think that, by proper effort, a far larger amount might be got before Christmas. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati would, we believe, give twenty thousand bushels apiece, and the other cities of the country would double the contribution.

The one thing now needed to bring into shape the various efforts and offers of individuals, is that some public body take the matter in charge and put it through. No portion of sufficient public influence have yet taken practical hold of the question. The proper body to act in the case in this City would be the Corn Exchange, or the Chamber of Commerce. The latter-named Association has already had it under discussion; but we have not heard that they have yet gone any further than that. We urge them to immediate action. And, if they are still dilatory, we suggest whether it would not be advisable for the influential and generous persons who have proffered contributions to meet and appoint a Committee of citizens to collect donations from the mercantile classes of the City. To-morrow is Thanksgiving day, and we understand that in several of the churches contributions for Lancashire will be taken up. It would be well if there were a general fund to which these gifts could be at once sent. We hope that no further time will be lost, lest it be too late to relieve many of those who are even now ready to perish.

Irregular War by Jeff. Davis.

It would seem that desperation is seizing upon the soul of JEFF. DAVIS, and driving him to acts that can never be justified by the rules of war. Some months ago, the guerrillas of Marion County, Missouri—(the scene, we may remark, of more bridge-burning and cold-blooded murdering than elsewhere occurred in blood-stained Missouri)—kidnapped an estimable Union citizen of Palmyra, the county seat, and secreted him so that his friends could get no trace of him. It is believed he was murdered. Gen. MCNEIL, of the Missouri State Militia, commanding in the District, caught several of the guerrillas of the county, and held them as hostages for the safe return of the Union citizen, ordering that if the body of the latter were not produced within a given time, the guerrillas held as hostages should be shot. The kidnapped man was not restored, and the penalty was enforced.

JEFF. DAVIS has now directed Gen. HOLMES, commanding in Arkansas, to demand of Gen. CURTIS the immediate surrender of Gen. MCNEIL to the Confederate authorities to be punished for this "outrage." And in case the demand is not complied with, Gen. HOLMES is ordered to choose from the next batch of National prisoners that shall fall into his hands, ten officers, who are to be shot in retaliation for the lives of the men shot by order of Gen. MCNEIL.

It further appears by the latest advices from New-Orleans, that on a recent occasion when a portion of three companies of the Eighth Vermont Regiment of volunteers were captured by the rebels in the interior of Louisiana, seven of the number were shot by the rebel officers, "*on the ground that they had been enlisted in New-Orleans.*" By what rule the enlistment of men in New-Orleans, a city that JEFF. DAVIS has not for nearly a year exercised any authority over, dooms them to be shot, is beyond our power to explain; and we trust that our Government will authorize Gen. BUTLER to make a note of the transaction in his future dealings with the rebel officers in Louisiana.

With reference to the threatened retaliation on Gen. MCNEIL, of Missouri, for his punishment of guerrillas, or upon a sufficient number of Union prisoners to represent him, the case seems no less plain against the Confederate authorities. Guerrillas and bridge-burners in the Union interest, in East Tennessee and elsewhere, have been, invariably and incontinently, not shot, but hung, by the rebels, whenever they could lay hands on them. They have set an example of zealous and implacable hostility to these irregular partisans. Their Congress has distinctly refused to recognize them as a part of the rebel force. Yet JEFF. DAVIS now essays to take them under his wing, not in the Seceded States only, but far up in Missouri, where he has not now, and has not had for a year, a military force of the slightest strength or significance to justify the pretext of the pendency of legitimate hostilities. For all these things, let the rebel authorities be quickly brought to judgment.

CONGRESSMEN FROM LOUISIANA.—General GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation ordering an election in the First and Second Congressional Districts of that State, for Representatives in the present (twenty-seventh) Congress of the United States. At the time the present Congress was elected, Louisiana was in rebel hands and no members were chosen—the last representative of that State being the gallant BOULIGNY, who refused to secede with the previous delegation. The State was, therefore, unrepresented last session, and will be unrepresented the ensuing session until about Christmas, when the members to be chosen under Gen. SHEPLEY's proclamation may be expected to be present. The day fixed for the election is December 3.

Gov. SHEPLEY bases the propriety of the election he has ordered on the fact that "a very large majority of the citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts of the State, by taking the oath of allegiance, have given evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States." And among the objects to be gained by the election of a representation in Congress, Gov. SHEPLEY enumerates the exemption that will thereby be obtained from the effects of the President's Emancipation proclamation—"enabling them," [the citizens,] he says, "to avail themselves of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of any State or part of a State who shall, on the first day of January next, be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States."

It is a matter of gratification that the first commercial city of the South, and so recently the second commercial city of the Union, is to be so soon represented again in the Congress of the United States—gratifying not only on account of the vast interests to be represented that needed representation, but also on account of the evidence that it will carry of the full and complete restoration to the Union which Gen. BUTLER has accomplished of two of the wealthiest and most influential districts in the South. Mr. BOULIGNY will probably be honored by his constituents for his former fearless fidelity.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER's new opera, "Dinorah," produced here on Monday, will be repeated to-night. The work is not altogether unknown in America. It was played in New-Orleans in 1860—the year of the production in Paris—and the principal morceau, the "Shadow Song," has ever since been a favorite in the concert-room. Judging from the reception given to the first performance of the work, it seems probable that it will arrive at a fair and speedy popularity in New-York. In Paris, in Germany and in England, it was taken up gradually; here we have tested it directly, but [illegible]. Of the half-dozen works written by the illustrious composer, it is undoubtedly the one which [illegible] the greatest popularity of the general [illegible], and which, from the interest of the story, as well as the [illegible] merit of the music, is likely to be most [illegible]. It has certainly gained vastly in public [illegible] since the time of its production, and this is [illegible] merit of the highest kind.

The Breton legend on which Messrs. CARRE and J. BARBIER have constructed the libretto is rather scant in material, but it is pretty and picturesque in subject. A few words will suffice to convey to the reader an adequate idea of the plot distilled therefrom. The inhabitants of Ploermel are in the habit of performing an annual pilgrimage, in their holiday attire, to the chapel of the Virgin. On one of these occasions Hoel, the goatherd, and Dinorah, a beautiful village maiden, had appointed to be wedded. The procession and the ceremony were alike disturbed by a thunder-storm. The lightning strikes the cottage home of Dinorah and burns it to the ground. While gazing on the devastation that the calamity has wrought, and sees nothing but misery and wretchedness in the future. In this frame of mind he lends a ready ear to the counsels of an old wizard residing in the village, who promises him that, by a certain strict adherence to a local legend, he shall discover one of those treasures long hidden in the earth, the possession of which would enrich him forever. In order to remove this hoard from its supernatural guardianship, it is necessary forthwith to quit the country, and to undergo, secluded from human eye, a year of solitary trial. [illegible]

On hearing that her lover has deserted her, Dinorah, attributing his departure to [illegible], loses her reason, and [illegible] wanders through the woods with her goat, searching for her betrothed. The action of the opera commences here, the preceding incidents being suggested symphonically by the overture. Hoel returns after the year of probation, and ignorant of Dinorah's unhappy condition. On this very night he is to follow a goat which will guide him to the treasure, but as the first person who touches it is to die, he, being a [illegible], very prudently takes a [illegible] to accompany the task, and the latter as cautiously resolves that Dinorah shall be the first to touch the dangerous treasure. Hoel sees Dinorah for the first time in the course of the act, [illegible], but thinks that it is a vision sent by the spirits to keep him back. The heroine, who [illegible] the devotedness of the elements, is still following her goat, clambers over the rocky slope of the tumbling bridge that crosses the torrent, and taken by a gust of wind is precipitated with the frail structure into the stream. Hoel discovering, at the last moment, that it is no shadowy vision of his love, but Dinorah in reality, plunges in—or rather lends a hand—to save her, and the curtain falls. In the third act Dinorah is brought to reason by the usual [illegible] restoratives—the scene of her wedding is repeated to her—and Hoel acknowledges that the "best treasure a man can have is a woman's heart," at least the advertisement says so.

The continuous interest of the opera depends almost exclusively on two voices, a light soprano and a high baritone—representing respectively Dinorah and Hoel. All the rest is more "filling in" for the sake of effect, or for the purpose of imparting color to the story.

Mr. GRAU is fortunate in possessing Mlle. CORDIER for his heroine. Without any marked characteristics of voice beyond those defects of quality which are always noticeable in French singers, this lady has so many claims to kindly consideration that her [illegible] just now is indeed most opportune. She vocalizes with skill, and with a clear and elegant perception of the nice adjustment of phrase. The music is alternately coquettish and brilliant—verging in some scenes toward the grotesque. These aspects are most happily seized by Mlle. CORDIER, who not only sings well and makes the most of a small voice, but acts with rare spirit. The shadow song in the second act taxes the ability and grace of any performer. No applause during the evening was more properly bestowed than on Mlle. CORDIER's rendering of this difficult and embarrassing scene. The other rôle (Hoel's) has been chopped, and trimmed, and reduced to the smallest proportions, but is still interesting, and contains some of the finest music in the opera. It was entrusted to Signor AMODIO, and very well played by that gentleman. We have no Italian baritone in the country who could sing satisfactorily all the music of the part in the keys wherein it is written. Next to this, it is best to be content with the portions vouchsafed to us, especially as they were very carefully and acceptably rendered. A mere glance at the other characters must suffice. Signor BRIGNOLI having but little to do in the awkward character of Corentin, has, with meritorious courtesy, undertaken to sing the Reaper's Song in the last act, thus, so it were, playing two parts, and contributing in a large degree to the enjoyability of the evening, but not, we must add, enhancing the interest of the play. The real dramatic personae end with this trio, the remaining characters being supplemental and decorative, rather than necessary and useful. There are, for instance, two goatherds, excellently impersonated by the Misses [illegible] and [illegible], and a Hunter by Signor SUSINI, who, in the solitary song intrusted to him, achieved one of the best artistic successes of the evening.

The music of "Dinorah" is clearly in MEYERBEER's matured style, and is not altogether free from reminiscences of his previous works. Being, however, of a romantic character throughout, and with certain exigencies of a serio-comic nature (the costumes of the heroine, and the cowardice of Corentin, for instance,) there is a general atmosphere of inconsequential lightness about the work, which is apt to disappoint and surprise those who are only acquainted with his larger dramatic productions. But the tone picture is never trivial, and what is more remarkable, never overwrought or labored, notwithstanding that the "score" is full of difficulties. The music, in fact, will repay the closest analysis, and reward the heartiest enthusiasm. It would be equally foolish to say that it is learned or that it is florid, although in some respects it is both. Displaying the happy command of expression of a scholar, with the restraint of a philosopher who thinks before he speaks, MEYERBEER has contrived in this work to explain a fantastic story with quaintness and yet with delicacy. We associate with writers of the romantic school a somewhat different range of characteristics—their nature being poetic and spontaneous rather than rhetorical. It is none the less true that MEYERBEER has accomplished his purpose with the greatest possible success. The music is thoroughly delightful, and improves steadily on acquaintance; pleasing the ear—even tickling that organ by meretricious means, as in the boisterous— and satisfying a moderate craving for superiority. It may lack the dash and sparkle of youth, and is certainly deficient in those trite scraps of melody which every one can pick up at a single hearing, and retail to the neighborhood on his way home; but it is, nevertheless, sparkling and brilliant, having the deep-seated fire of the amethyst rather than the superficial

LATER FROM MEXICO.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR CONTROLLER,

ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
SIXTH DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.
HARVEY F. CLEVELAND.
AUGUSTUS LENT.
GEORGE ROSS.
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH WARD.

For Alderman,
LEWIS B. EYRES.
Nominated by joint convention of Tammany and Mozart. A faithful public servant, and active and patriotic citizen, a gentleman of irreproachable character, possessing experience, ability, and integrity.
SAM'L T. MUNSON, Chairman Tammany,
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Sec'y Mozart.

FIFTEENTH WARD
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner,
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Inspectors,
JOHN T. IRVING,
JOHN H. HARNETT.
For Trustee to fill a Vacancy,
THEODORE B. BRONSON.
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.
JOHN P. GAW, Chairman of the Joint Convention of Mozart and Tammany Hall.
WM. WRAY, Secretary of the Joint Convention of Mozart and Tammany Hall.

FIFTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner,
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
Inspectors,
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.
Trustees,
JOHN T. IRVING,
JOHN H. HARNETT.
Trustee to Fill a Vacancy,
THEODORE B. BRONSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS.
LE GRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALSON P. MAYS, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner,
BENJ. C. WANDELL.
For Trustees,
MORDECAI L. MARSH.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector,
JAMES CONDIE.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, 14th Ward; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward.)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES CRANE.

UNION, REPUBLICAN AND TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
Sixth Councilmanic District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE
AND
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
Fifth District,
ADOL. H. KERCH.

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THAD. W. MEEKER, Secretary.

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64, 68, 77, 32, 72, 62, 16, 38, 25, 47, 23, 58, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 500.—Nov. 25, 1862.
27, 31, 75, 50, 8, 11, 14, 69, 51, 61, 6, 63.
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104. 104.

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104. 104.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

NO. CLI.] CONTENTS. [DEC. 1862.

WAITING FOR THE CHILDREN.
With Three Illustrations, by COAPER.
POLAND OVER-GROUND AND UNDER-GROUND—II. UNDER-GROUND.
With Ten Illustrations, by SFERENI, PERKINS and OTHER, from sketches by the Author.
THE WITHERED FLOWER.
GAS AND GAS-MAKING.
With Seventeen Illustrations, from Drawings by the Author.
A MAN'S LIFE.
THE STAMP ACT CONGRESS.
With Three Illustrations.
LOVE BY MISHAP.
ROLL-CALL.
ROMOLA.
With Three Illustrations.
RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE.
ORLEY FARM. (Continued.)
With Two Illustrations by MILLAIS.
A CAMP MEETING IN TENNESSEE.
MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY.
A FAIRY IN SEARCH OF A PLACE.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
With Two Illustrations.
MY FIRST SERMON.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
With Two Illustrations by BURNY.
FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
With Three Illustrations by WELSH.

MR. TROLLOPE'S "Orley Farm" is concluded in this number, and Miss MULOCK'S "Mistress and Maid" will be completed in the next.

In the January Number will be commenced a series of papers by Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, describing a Journey to Iceland, to be profusely illustrated with Sketches of Character, Incident and Scenery, from Original Drawings by the Author.

The December Number contains contributions from J. ROSS BROWNE, CAROLINE CHESEBRO, EDWARD H. HOUSE, MARIAN G. NEVINS, J. H. SCHOOLCRAFT, SAMUEL I. PRESCOTT, DINAH MARIA MULOCK, GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, J. W. WATSON, MARY E. BRADDON, LOUISE PERRINE, ANTHONY TROLLOPE, DENNIS SCHWARZ, ALFRED H. GUERNSEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, N. G. SHEPHERD, BERTON J. LOSSING.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable [illegible] cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 126 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking all kinds of meats, and baking pastry. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 120 East 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 16th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl wishes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City reference. [illegible] or address Mrs. T., corner of 9th-av. and [illegible] over the butcher's store.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent cook; willing to assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West [illegible] near 7th-av., second floor.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations wanted [illegible] servants, highly recommended—cooks and [illegible] servant and child's nurse. Also, disengaged, [illegible] servants of every description, with first [illegible] at moderate wages, at MANNING'S [illegible] office, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.—[illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible] between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 156 West [illegible] between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87½ West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as [illegible] cook, in a respectable private family. Apply, for two days, at No. 163 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands baking and pastry; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has [illegible] City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable young girl, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or is willing to do general housework in a small private family; she has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 200 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, in a private family. Good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 132 East 8th-st., corner Avenue A, top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable English woman requires a situation; can be highly recommended from her last situation; no objection to the country. Address M. [illegible] No. 200 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant middle-aged woman, a situation as Housekeeper or as Cook, Washer, Ironer, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days, No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do housework—lately arrived. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 1st-av., third floor, back room No. 12.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a small private family, to do general housework; is an excellent cook; French or Spanish preferred; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. [illegible] No. 244 9th-st., for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUation wanted, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family; wages no object. Address No. 38 Barrow-st., near Bleecker.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A PROTEStant young woman a situation as first class seamstress; understands cutting ladie's and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; or would go as lady's maid. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 351 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at 312 [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork or waiting; lived several years in her last place; best of testimonials. Call at No. 35 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ring the middle bell. Call for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young American girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 79 East 30th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant middle-aged woman, as seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit ladies and children's clothing, do all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of two growing-up children; is willing to make herself generally useful and is fully competent to take full charge of a nursery; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 94 West 24th-st., first-floor, front room, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker; has the best of reference. Call at No. 233 6th-av., [illegible] for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American girl (Protestant) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, until engaged, at [illegible] West [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 230 [illegible] corner of 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or to take care of growing children; best of City reference. Can be seen this day at No. 25 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do waiting; thoroughly understands her business. Has two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 [illegible] between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a competent person; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 131 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to assist at washing and ironing, or as general housemaid in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at No. 65 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to do sewing; best City references given. Call at No. 415 4th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE GERman young woman, willing and able to work, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American girl wishes a situation in this City or Brooklyn, as chambermaid, nurse, waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid. She has good references, and can be found at No. 16 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing; will make herself agreeable; has the best of reference from the very highest of families. Call at No. 138 East 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant English woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Office, No. 129 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 147 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 32 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Wanted a situation, by a young girl, to do light chamberwork, or take care of children; can be seen from her last employer's for two days. Apply at No. 61 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to take care of children. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 308 2d-av., near 18th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 199 East 18th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; or would assist with the washing; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress ladies' hair, or would take care of growing children; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can also dress hair; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; has two years' City reference. Apply at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Scotch Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; willing to take charge of a baby from its birth, and has had long experience. The best of City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for 3 days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby and bring it up by the bottle, or take charge of grown children and do neat plain sewing; best of City references given. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT Protestant girl of 17, a situation as nurse; would take care of a baby or grown children; reads and writes, and teaches children the rudiments of an English education; wages $5 to $6 in a quiet home; excellent City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as seamstress and chambermaid; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to travel with a lady; is capable to do her work; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE.—A STEADY WOMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation as baby's nurse, or to attend an invalid lady; the advertiser has no objection to travel with a lady; best of City reference. Call at No. 301 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., upper floor.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand, or would take care of older children and sew; can come well recommended; lived six years in her last place. Apply at No. 254 West 38th-st., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant young woman, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; can be highly recommended; City reference given; would do chamberwork, if required. Can be seen, for two days or until engaged, at No. 182 East 16th-st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse, by a woman of many year's experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; will be found trustworthy and obliging; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 111 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a young girl, in a respectable private family as nursery governess or seamstress; is capable of teaching all branches in English and the rudiments of music; she also understands all kinds of sewing, embroidery and braiding; can produce both City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 20th-st.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LAdy desires a situation to take charge of a house, as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; best of references can be given. Call or address M. K., No. 62 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, of superior qualifications, wishes a situation in a private family. The highest testimonials given as to character, capability, &c. Can be seen at 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., by applying to A. M. SEE.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOman, who is a first-class laundress, a situation in the City or country; does up linens and finery in magnificent style; or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, fluting and mangling; best of City reference; wages $8. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a competent woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Can be seen at No. 142 East 21st-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 26th-st., near 6th-av., in the shoe-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent woman wants a situation in a private family as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can do French fluting and can come well recommended; can be seen for two days at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, by the month or dozen; is willing to hire out two days of the week; the best City reference can be obtained. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN work by the day or month, to do general housework or washing and ironing, would like a good steady home; has the best reference. Call for a week at No. 413 West 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COMPANION, &c.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation, in the City or country, as companion to a lady; would take charge of one or two children and sew. Reference given. Address, for three days, J. C., Box No. 147 Times Office.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waitress by a young Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her business, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second story, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with children; best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 150 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant girl, as waitress or housemaid in a small family; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 413 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as waitress or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.

Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 23d-st. Best of situations for reliable help. Wanted, colored [illegible] waiters and Protestant chambermaids.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS PROOF-READER.—A SITUATION, AS proof-reader is desired. Address READER, Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a respectable single Protestant man, who understands his business; is a good hand with horses, and understands the care of stock generally; is a good milker; is willing and obliging; the best of reference given. Any person wanting such a man in any part of the country may address FARMER AND GARDENER, Station F, 3d-av., New-York City.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable single Scotchman, who thoroughly understands gardening in every respect, and is also an experienced groom and coachman; is a thoroughly competent and steady man, who will give entire satisfaction to those who may employ him; the best of reference given from gentlemen in this City, with whom he has lived several years. Address GARDENER AND COACHMAN, Williamsburgh Post-Office, L. I.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man in the above capacity, or would work in store as porter, if required; advertiser is sober and steady and can give good reference. Address N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener, by one long experienced in both branches. Address CHAS. DOWD, at E. J. Brown & Co's, No. 200 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who understands the care and management of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City reference; can refer to his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; wishes to go a short distance in the country; will make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address O. T., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man, of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a good and stylish driver; has good City references; no objection to go in the country. Address J. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable Protestant single man wishes a situation as above; perfectly understands his business in everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver; perfectly temperate, willing and obliging; best of references. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 1,190 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; has good reference. Address D. C., No. 806 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business; can produce the best of City references. Inquire at No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, or address H. M.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who is fully competent to take charge of road or carriage horses, and has first-rate City references. Address COACHMAN, Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady respectable man; the best of references given. Call on or address W. H., No. 166 9th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER OR VALET.—SITUATION wanted as waiter or valet, in a private family, by a man who understands his business well; good reference. Address W. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE man and his wife wish situations in a respectable family, the man as coachman, and is willing to make himself useful; the wife as good plain cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; in either City or country; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 50 Vandam-st., rear house, first floor, front room.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED,

AT

JOHN F. TROW'S, No. 50 Greene-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced nurse and seamstress, of a good disposition and accustomed to the care of an infant; English or American preferred; the very best references required. Call at No. 387 5th-av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, a Protestant woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; wages, $8; City reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 137 East 15th-st.

A LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—WANTED, immediately, a first-class laundress. Also, a first-class waitress. Apply at No. 39 West 36th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A young, tidy Protestant girl to take charge of children, do chamberwork and sew. None but Protestants need apply at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO DO the general housework of a small private family; a woman with good references may obtain a good place. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—AN ENGINEER TO RUN A STAtionary engine. None but sober, steady men need apply at No. 231 West 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON MURray Hill, will let one 2d, and two 3d story front rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives only, on reasonable terms. Best references given and required. Address WILSON, Station G.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 23D sts. and 3d and 6th avs., for an elderly widow lady and young gentleman. A private family preferred, a comfortable and permanent home being desired. Address, with references, stating location of rooms, price and dinner hour, R. D., Post-office Box No. 1,074.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife, where there are no other boarders. Price not to exceed $10 per week. References required and given. Address GEORGE, Box No. 106 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A SMALL, GENTEEL private family, in or near 5th-av., not below 16th nor above 30th sts., board, with parlor and bedroom, for a gentleman and his wife, during the Winter months; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 1,378 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $3 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A pleasantly situated and nicely furnished suite of rooms, with full or partial board, between 10th and 24th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Address, with full particulars, J. A. T., Box No. 1,053 Post-office.

A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—with or without board, in a small family where there are no other boarders. Inquire at No. 8 East 22d-st. References given and required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen; also, small room for one person; $1 per week. No boarders nor children. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS, PLEASANTLY LOCATED, AND neatly furnished to let, to single gentlemen, by a private family, at No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

DUTCH BULBS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, lilies, &c., &c., just received and for sale, by the case and package, by P. MURRAY,

No. 120 [illegible] near Cedar.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

[illegible]

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

[illegible] pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
[illegible] pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
300 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
500 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
300 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
2,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list black cloth.
300 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
[illegible] dozen 3-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,300 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
15,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
2,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
20,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
[illegible] yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
500 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
200 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, [illegible]
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
150 dozen fish-lines.
200 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
300 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,500 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
250 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
160 dozen butcher-knives.
300 dozen scalping-knives.
200 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

400 rifles, cap-lock, (half-ounce ball.)
200 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
292 dozen gun nipples.
300 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of these kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide.

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 640 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given by the Common Council [illegible] that an Election [illegible] will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City [illegible] the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.

A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.

An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.

Six COUNCILMEN in each Senatorial District.

One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.

One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.

Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifty-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 2,310 and 2,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,364; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,361; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 20, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 46 and 47, of block number 88; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 38, and 57 to 60, inclusive of block number 88; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 12 to 16, 25, 61, 63 and 64, of block number 106; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 25, 49, 57, 57½, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue; on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by the death of MATTHEW MORGAN on the 19th inst. The business will be liquidated by EDWARD MORGAN, the surviving partner.

M. MORGAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and name of M. MORGAN'S SONS, and will carry on the Foreign Exchange and Banking business as hitherto carried on by M. MORGAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

HENRY MORGAN.
EDWARD MORGAN.
CHARLES MORGAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE, } Executors.
au27-law6mW* JAMES HEALEY, }

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKINGglasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 363 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. You will save money.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $9; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

CONSUMPTION,

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," which is considered one of the most useful productions of modern times. Accompanying this is a prescription for the permanent eradication of Fits and Dyspepsia. It also gives a new method of curing Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Obstinate Coughs, &c. Both Treatise and Prescription will be sent free to all who will address the author as above, inclosing a stamp for return postage.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $2. Sold in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

Are speedy in action, effecting a cure in a few days, which is permanent. They are prepared from Vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary whilst using them. Nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills. Price $1.

DR. BELL'S TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SELF-ABUSE, PRIVATE DISEASES, &c. Pamphlet of 50 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted. SENT FREE. SIX CENTS are required to pay postage.

Sent secure from observation by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the money, by J. BRYAN, [illegible] No. [illegible] Cedar-st., New-York.

Sold by all Druggists.

AFFLICTED RESTORED; IGNORANCE EXPOSED; FALLACIES UNMASKED. HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Popular London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (19th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations) [illegible] Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and [illegible] the sexual organs of the male and female [illegible] in physiology [illegible] and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for 25 cents.

All who would avoid [illegible] and humbugs [illegible] ment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, [illegible] should purchase this original work of Dr. LARMONT'S [illegible] S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st. [illegible] Dr. L. [illegible] No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Ale Reform, Dispatch*, [illegible] *Medical Review*, &c.

THE

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF AN

INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, [illegible] Dr. WARD, [illegible] of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. [illegible] cases of Secret Diseases and Venereal [illegible] others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one else [illegible] have been robbed of their money and health [illegible] take but little money and time to restore you. [illegible] rience in this much-neglected branch [illegible] he is enabled to guarantee a cure [illegible] few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis [illegible] stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor [illegible] Permanently and speedily cured by [illegible] Persons at a distance, failing to receive [illegible] a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS' SUCCESS fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. [illegible] Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of [illegible] syphilis, gonorrhœa [illegible] ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice [illegible] to the treatment of these complaints enable [illegible] effect cures in cases where others [illegible] Dr. Powers' [illegible] restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. [illegible] rage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, [illegible] the most effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have [illegible] never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for all monthly irregularities [illegible] mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Sent free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE R. C. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts. With private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs [illegible] thirty years in his present specialty [illegible] of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure [illegible] the urethra, impotence, seminal weakness [illegible] on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, [illegible] diseases of a private nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra [illegible] brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been robbed by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' [illegible] or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you a victim to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, which consist of anything deleterious, and are warranted never-failing cure. [illegible] WALSH POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 200th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps, by Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.) No. 184 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the [illegible] fluid, and they will never [illegible] Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,222 Broadway, (near 30th-st.,) New-York. [illegible] female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with separate board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in [illegible] Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 10 to 2 and from 4 till 9.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 30 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

[illegible]

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.

No. 38 WALL-ST.

[illegible]

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.

[illegible] NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, OF THE UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress [illegible]

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

[illegible]

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

[illegible]

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

[illegible]

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1862.

[illegible]

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually [illegible] We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. On good [illegible] City property [illegible]

ALSO, STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK, No. 11 [illegible]

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE [illegible] BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem [illegible] numbered as follows, viz.: [illegible] being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting held 28th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November [illegible] for Bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Associated Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 8, No. 25 William-st.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 30 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York Evening Post. [illegible] Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid, par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF ST. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 25 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

[illegible]

Duncan, Sherman & Co. Thomas E. [illegible] John J. Marsh.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.

Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 3 3d-av., corner 8th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire collection of FINISHED PICTURES OF OUR WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN ARTIST, GEO. L. BROWN, Esq., the majority of which have been painted since his return from Europe. Among them will be found his celebrated picture of "NIAGARA FALLS AT SUNRISE," which is considered one of the finest representations of the Falls yet painted. Also, his great HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE WAR, "THE LANDING OF GEN. BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE."

The others comprise some of his most exquisitely-finished cabinet gems, including "New-York and Bay from Hoboken," "Views at Newport and Vicinity," and others equally valuable for the elaborate care and touch which has given his pencillings such great reputation.

All of which will be on exhibition on and from the 22d inst., at our gallery as above, with catalogues, and will positively be sold, without reserve.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Down-Town Club-Room, No. 23 Exchange-place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Nov. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

SPECIAL SALE.

10 Manf. & Merch. Bank	100	5 Humboldt Ins.	100
38 Grand-st. Nwt'n R.R.	50	20 Imp. & T'ders' Ins. Co.	50
10 Wallabout Marketing	100	10 Indemnity Ins. Co.	100
40 Lamar Fire Ins. Co.	25	20 People's Fire Ins. Co.	50
20 shs. Equitable Ins.	25	50 St. Nicholas Bank	100
20 Lorillard Ins. Co.	25	297 American Coal Co.	25
20 Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	50	20 Corn Exchange Ins.	50

$6,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Assessment Bonds.
$2,000 City of Quincy 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF REAL BRONZES, REAL BRONZE CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES, SEVRES VASES, FRENCH DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS, CRYSTAL GLASS, BISQUIT STATUETTES, And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships MERCURY and GERMANIA.

To be sold at Auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 128 BROADWAY, AT 11 o'clock THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) 26th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 65 THIRD-AVENUE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York: THIRD-AVENUE.—The valuable house and lot, with stable in the rear, No. 65 3d-av., east side, between 11th and 12th sts. The house is three stories and basement; brick, 25x50 feet; in fine order and well built. The stable is two stories, brick, 25x18 feet, fronting on the alley. Lot 25x109 feet. Terms to suit.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' down-town Club Room, No. 22 Exchange-place, furniture, glass ware, and other articles used in a large club-house, consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, a large stock of tables, chairs, curtains, chandeliers, buffet extension tables, dining-room chairs and sofas, China and glass ware, linen sheeting and napkins, pillow cases, cotton do., and sheets, mattresses, damask table covers and napkins, table cutlery, plated ware, bedsteads, blankets and bedding, clocks, pantry containing lots of pickles, sauces, essences, mustard, spices, maccaroni, turkey, beans, and other fine articles. A large and valuable stock of tin, iron, and copper kitchen ware, earthen do., counter, cigar show cases, check boxes, desks, ale pumps, plated ale mugs, refrigerators, gas heaters, and quantities of other articles, which will be found in the catalogues on the day of sale. Everything is of the finest class.

A. M. CHRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—WATCHES, JEWELRY, diamonds, watch movements, &c., by A. M. CHRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of fine gold rings, brooches, earrings, single and in sets, pencil cases, guard, fob and vest chains, watch-keys, slides, studs, sleeve-buttons, bracelets, necklaces, charms, &c. Also, fine gold hunting English patent levers, double-time, independent second levers, ladies' enameled watches, nickle movements, hunting detached levers, duplex chronometers; also, silver patent and detached levers, cylinders, &c. Also, a large assortment of fine diamond, ruby, pearl and garnet rings, brooches, earrings, pins, studs, buttons, single and in sets; together with a large lot of other articles in the line. Catalogues at sale. *By order of assignee. Continuation sale of 18th inst.*

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Nassau-st., between John-st. and Maiden-lane, a large and valuable collection of FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, by Guyet, Bischet, Van Hove, Sommers, Hartlorck, &c. Also, AN ORIGINAL OF THE ARTIST'S DAUGHTER, by Pierre Mignard, Court Painter to Louis XIV. Also, the balance of choice ENGRAVINGS, MEZZOTINTS, and STUDIES, remaining from yesterday's sale. They are now on exhibition.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROgans, gaiters and rubbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising our usual variety of prime goods for Winter use. Also, a large lot of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY,

Consisting of one 50-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of T. J. B. SCHENCK, CAROLINE SCHENCK, Administrators.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SUTLERS SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY, No. 178 WASHINGTON-ST. KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES, From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure. For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.—Mrs. E. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 27. CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.

Admission to all parts of the Academy, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

When will be presented Donizetti's celebrated opera, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia……LORINI | Maffio Orsini……MORENSI
Gennaro……BRIGNOLI | Duke Alfonso……SUSINI
Conductor and Musical Director……Sig. MUZIO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH. CORDIER.

Director……J. GRAU.

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) NINTH OPERA NIGHT. Notice.—Seats may be secured for to-night's and Friday's DINORAH, and for to-morrow's, (Thursday, Thanksgiving Day,) Cheap Opera Night, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Meyerbeer's new Opera of DINORAH; LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL, will be produced for the second time THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock. Second appearance in New-York of MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.

Whenever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'oeuvre.

The legend on which the opera of DINORAH is founded affords frequent opportunities for that vivid contrast of style and alternate change from "lively to severe" which he so much cultivates. The result is an unique work of art, so astonishingly felicitous that, while it delights the general public by the irresistible blandishments of melody, it surprises the musician by its learned combinations and novel and beautiful effects of instrumentation.

NEW SCENERY has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. H. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the INUNDATION, will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES. A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY. AN ENLARGED CHORUS.

And the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. Cordier as Dinorah | Mlle. Morensi as Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin | Sig. Susini as The Hunter
Sig. Amodio as Hoel | Miss Stockton as 2d Goatherd

To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG, which can only be effectively given by an artist of superior merit.

The performance will commence with the GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE, THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL, being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY, AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

The musical portion of the Opera has been prepared and carefully rehearsed by……Signor MUZIO. The mise en scene is under the general superintendence of Sig. SCOLA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to await its conclusion to be shown to their seats.

THE FREE LIST, with the exception of the Press, will on this occasion be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets. Complimentary season tickets issued to others than the Press cannot be admitted.

FRIDAY, Nov. 28, third night of DINORAH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8. Debut of the celebrated Prima Donna, SIGNORA LORINI. Second appearance of the new Contralto, SIGNORINA MORENSI. Only night of Bellini's tragic Opera of NORMA.

LORINI……Norma | MORENSI……Adalgisa
MACCAFERRI……Pollione | SUSINI……Oroveso

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR……CARL ANSCHUTZ.

OPERA NIGHT. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, For this night only, POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU.

Which created so great a sensation on its previous representation.

Mr. Anschutz begs to inform the public that he will give a GRAND GALA NIGHT.

On Thanksgiving, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, For this night only, Mozart's chef d'oeuvre of THE MAGIC FLUTE, (Die Zauberflote,)

Which will be presented in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection in all its details as first produced at this establishment.

WITH THE ORIGINAL AND COMPLETE CAST, AND INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

Admission……50 cents
Reserved Seats……25 cents extra
Family Circle……25 cents

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF MR. S. B. MILLS.

Who will be assisted by artists of the highest eminence.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS, No. 334 6th-av., will be open to visitors on THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnace, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st., N. Y., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 337 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

$3,300.—FOR SALE, A THREE-STORY brick store and dwelling, within five minutes walk of Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store has show window, shelving, gas fixtures, etc.; house in complete order; terms easy; title perfect. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 342 West 35th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 287 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 10 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWO-STORY COTtage, with barn, and from three to five acres of land, not more than seven miles from Hoboken Ferry, within walking distance of a railroad depot or an omnibus route. Address, stating particulars, R. F., care of Postmaster, Hackensack, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 81 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, THREE SPLENDID suites of apartments, in the new houses on 4th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., for $16, $13 50 and $14 per month. Each apartment has five and six rooms. Only to quiet and genteel families. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 236 West 20th-st.; has all the modern improvements; rent, $300 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Offices, fronting Park-row, 22x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—UNTIL THE 1ST OF May, a small furnished house. Location between 12th and 34th sts., east of 6th-av. Good care will be taken of the property. Address T. B. GREEN, Box No. 2,044 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE IN A desirable location, South Brooklyn. Price, from $5,000 to $7,000. Address R. H., Box 136 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; begin at 7½ o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, and THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

First time of a new three-act fairy spectacle, entitled BLONDETTE, or the NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT, replete with ENTIRELY NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, WONDERFUL TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS, and the most elaborate PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS, Embracing all the adjuncts of this popular Theatre, ARTISTIC, SCENIC AND MECHANICAL, The whole under the direction of MISS LAURA KEENE.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, by THOMAS BAKER.

A POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS, Together with a numerous Corps de Ballet.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT I.—SCENE 1.—The Bride's Boudoir—Chorus of Bridesmaids—The Bridegroom non est—Entrance of the Fairy Rampage—Things Look Squally. SCENE 2.—The Terrace and Gardens of the Palace of King Merlin. SCENE 3.—Cottage of Mignonette—The Chase after the Magic Watch.

THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS. "Who braves the consecrated Hours, Who dare confront their magic Powers." GROTTO OF LOVE, with attendant Nymphs.

ACT II.—SCENE 1.—A CORN-FIELD—A Dropsical Wheelbarrow—Power against Power. THE RIVAL PRESTIDIGITATORS. SCENE 2.—COTTAGE OF MIGNONETTE—The Rustic Dinner. SCENE 3.—GARDENS OF THE PALACE. SCENE 4.—THE PALACE OF LACE—Blondette Polka by Corps de Ballet of Laces. THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS.

ACT III.—SCENE 1.—CHAMBER OF AN INN—Lubin Boxed up and Ticketed. SCENE 2.—THE DEVIL'S CROSSING AND FAIRY GROVE—The Moving Forest. SCENE 3.—YARD OF A SHEEPFOLD. SCENE 4.—Union of the Four Lovers—Advent of Young Time, with the Attendant Hours. CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

WINTER GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, ninth appearance of those delightful delineators of IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who will present three of their most charming pieces. THIRD TIME this season of the beautiful domestic drama of ALL HALLOW EVE.

Rody O'Connor……Mr. Barney Williams
Kitty Killon……Mrs. Barney Williams
Pierce Joyce (third appearance)……Mr. C. W. Clarke

After which, the popular burlesque of THE MAGIC JOKE.

Prince Dolorose……Mr. Barney Williams

To conclude with, for the third time this season, the screaming farce of BARNEY THE BARON.

Barney……Mr. Barney Williams

Box Book open six days in advance.

IRVING HALL.

MR. J. R. THOMAS' GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT. THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

A choice selection of classical and popular music will be performed by the following artists:

MRS. MOZART,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
MISS EMMA TURNER,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. S. B. MILLS, (piano-forte,)
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin,)
SIG. ABELLA,
MR. GEO. W. MORGAN, (accompanist.)

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE OF MUSIC, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT. FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY, the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.

THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.

By request of many families, A GRAND MATINEE On SATURDAY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, NOW OPEN, THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 17, AT THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$165
Second Cabin Passage……100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$140
Second Cabin Passage……80

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $85; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly, Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS……2,500 tons | AMERICA……2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY……1,800 tons | BONAPARTE……3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class steamship "POTOMAC," CAPT. GEO. G. FLETCHER, Will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA……Saturday……Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON……Saturday……Dec. 6.
KANGAROO……Saturday……Dec. 13.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin……$100 | Steerage……$40
First cabin to London……105 | Steerage to London……43
First cabin to Paris……115 | Steerage to Paris……48
First cabin to Hamburg……110 | Steerage to Hamburg……45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau……$50 00
Passage money to Havana……70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager……[illegible]

SECOND NIGHT OF THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN FORREST, Who will, the second time this season, appear as MACBETH, in the grand Shakespearean drama of the same name, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1862, MACBETH, WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS, A COMPLETE CHORUS, as well as A MOST POWERFUL CAST.

EDWIN FORREST……as……MACBETH
Macduff……Mr. J. McCullough
Banquo……Mr. L. R. Shewell
Lady Macbeth……Madame Ponisi
Musical Director……Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

THANKSGIVING, THURSDAY, 2 P. M., A FINAL RAVEL MATINEE.

THURSDAY EVENING, EDWIN FORREST, His reappearance in the great American drama of THE GLADIATOR.

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Nights of performance of MATILDA HERON, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Admission……50 cents.
Secured Parquet Stalls……75 cents.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,)……25 cents.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous families, GABRIEL RAVEL has been induced by the management to give a FINAL FAREWELL MATINEE upon THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 27, (THANKSGIVING,) prior to his departure from America upon Saturday, Nov. 29.

FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS. The four principal scenes of the GREEN MONSTER. THE FOUR LOVERS.

GABRIEL……as……[illegible]

THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY. BY YOUNG AMERICA. GRAND DANCING DIVERTISSEMENT, By Mons. Tophoff and Madame Marzetti. TO BEGIN AT 2 P. M.

Box Book open on Tuesday.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8; over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, FIFTH TIME THIS SEASON, BULWER'S LEGITIMATE PLAY, MONEY, With new and appropriate scenery by Isherwood, CORRECT COSTUMES, AND A SPLENDID CAST.

Alfred Evelyn……Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.……Mr. Gilbert
Graves……Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart.……Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore……Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount……Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth……Mr. Norton
Sharpe……Mr. Browne
Toke……Mr. Pardue
Tabouret……Mr. Parkes
Grab……Mr. Turner
Clara Douglas……Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin……Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey……Miss Henriques

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) THANKSGIVING NIGHT, THE COMIC DRAMA OF CENTRAL PARK.

FRIDAY—(Second time)—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SATURDAY—(Third time)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY, Dec. 1—(First time)—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
TUESDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—(First time this season)—LOVE FOR LOVE.

In preparation, THE WAY TO GET MARRIED and HENRIETTE.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM FOR HEALTHFUL AMUSEMENT.—No. 20 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M. A class in light gymnastics, with music, and new apparatus, for ladies and gentlemen, will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and boys in afternoon. For particulars, &c., inquire at the Gymnasium.

ABNER L. BRADY, Director, &c.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—THANKSGIVING will be observed as usual at this institution. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock, and will consist of short addresses by various gentlemen. Singing and other exercises by the children. The children will commence dining at 1 o'clock, and the tables will continue until dusk. All are invited to visit the house. Donations of money, food or clothing will be gratefully received.

TRUSTEES.

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, President.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
HIRAM BARNEY.
C. H. SHIPMAN.
CHARLES ELY.
FREDERICK G. FOSTER.
HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.
R. R. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, the Pastor, will preach a sermon on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M., on *The Providence and Purpose of God in our National History.* All seats free.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NO. 65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN, Importers, No. 65 Maiden-lane, Corner William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 13th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday *and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11* P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset.
At 5 P. M. for Hempstead.
At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:37 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the above line to Naugatuck and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

[illegible]

COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT, one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, will be on exhibition ONLY ONE DAY LONGER, as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and [illegible]

He will be seen AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING, and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES, including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also to be seen, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY, New and beautiful life-like WAX FIGURES of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHEAT [illegible] and BEAUREGARD, Also, of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA PERFORMING BEARS, Will be exhibited and performed by the renowned [illegible] HERR DRIESBACH, who has astonished the world with his CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS, THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other curiosities.

The Drama, VICTORINE; or, I'LL SLEEP ON IT, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING at 7½. Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.

Admission to all 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

THANKSGIVING DAY. Great preparations are being made for the celebration of this GLORIOUS ANNUAL FESTIVAL. UNEQUALED NOVELTIES have already been engaged, and a NEW DRAMA, entitled HAROLD, THE SEA-KING, Or, THE ICE-QUEEN'S VOW, prepared expressly for the day, will be PERFORMED EVERY HOUR.

Visitors will find the morning performances on Thanksgiving Day the least crowded and most comfortable.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CHILD PIANIST.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARREÑO, THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE, Will give her SECOND GRAND CONCERT, On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

The following distinguished artists will assist her: MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, SIGNOR ABELLA.

In an entirely new and brilliant programme. Sale of tickets will commence on FRIDAY MORNING.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth street. THE ONLY PRIVATE SKATING POND IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These grounds cover an area of ELEVEN ACRES OF GROUND, located between 4th and 5th-avs., 58th and 59th-sts.

The Pond will be opened under the management of OSCAR F. OATMAN, Esq., late President of the Washington Skating Pond of Brooklyn.

Only a limited number of persons of characters and respectability will be received as subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

Tickets for sale at the office of the Fifth-Avenue [illegible], Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and [illegible] and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, Broadway. All communications must be addressed to the principal office.

JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.

HOPE CHAPEL. [illegible] TERRELL'S CALIFORNIA. Will be exhibited THURSDAY (Thanksgiving) AFTERNOON, At 3 o'clock.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 8 East 15th-st., corner of Madison-av. [illegible] in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics [illegible]

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ORATION. MR. MASON JONES, Of Trinity College, Dublin, Will deliver his first oration in Brooklyn on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Subject: MILTON. The Patriot, Statesman, Prose-writer and Poet.

Admission [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, *No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.* These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. Their instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—LOWELL MASON. MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York Musical Review, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the human bellows—the lungs—in its capacity for expression."

For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Price, $80 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.

"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—WASHBURNE MORGAN.

"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.

"I prefer them to all others which I have seen or heard."—WILLIAM MASON.

New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., near Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $200 and $250. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 8 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A SUPERB 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE—Four round corners, all modern improvements; made to order for present owner; will be sold for $250, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. [illegible] West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, (First-class)—For sale, to let, or by instalments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $75 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID ROSEwood 7-octave piano, made by best maker, latest improvements, used a short time, cost $450, warranted for 5 years, will be sold for $175; one for $150. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 29th-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

BASSO SINGER WANTED FOR A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—A good strong voice, that can read plain music at sight; salary one hundred dollars; good position for improvement. Address, with real name, CHORISTER, Station D, Astor-place.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

Terrible Effects of the Cotton Famine in England.

Quarter of a Million of People in One District out of Work and Living on Charity.

Facts, Figures and Incidents of the Suffering.

Details of the Numbers Unemployed and the Consequent Distress in the Towns and Districts of Lancashire.

We give herewith, from our latest English [illegible], information concerning the nature and [illegible] of the suffering in the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire, England. The reports are generally brought up to the close of the first week in the present month.

EXTENT AND GROWTH OF THE FAMINE.

The returns from the Boards of Guardians show that for the eight weeks from Nov. 5 the increase has been at the rate of from [illegible] to 9,000 per week, and the returns of the Relief Committees, if they were complete, would give even a more startling proof of the rapid spread of destitution. The effects, too, of the long-continued stoppage of employment are making themselves visible in many new quarters. [illegible] destitution makes more rapid strides among those various classes of tradesmen who, though not counted in the number of mill-hands, live entirely on their wages, and to whom the withdrawal of £136,000 from weekly circulation means little less than total ruin. Tailors, shoemakers, [illegible], milliners, beerhouse-keepers, and all such persons whose customers mainly belong to the working classes, are now making their appearance in large numbers on the books both of the Guardians and the Relief Committees. The stagnation of business in Manchester, too, is being felt [in] various ways. In many of the warehouses, every opportunity is taken of keeping down expenditure. Some have reduced their staff of packers, [illegible] and all employes of a similar class; in others they have been put on half time, and it is feared that, should there be no speedy improvement of trade, there will soon be many of a higher class, such as clerks, bookkeepers and warehousemen, thrown out of employment, and already many have had to submit to a reduction of salary. It is a rare thing now to see any of the great warehouses lit up at night, for, where there is nothing to do, it is better to shut up at dusk and save the expense of gas.

THE NUMBERS SUFFERING.

On October 25 there were 208,621 persons receiving parochial relief, being above four times the number [illegible] and more by 68,456 than the return for the last week in August last. We are [illegible] 140,000 persons not in receipt of parochial relief were aided by local committees. Of [illegible] operatives in the twenty-four Unions upon which the pressure is greatest, but 38,[illegible] are working full time, 119,712 are "short timers," and [illegible] are thrown entirely out of employment. The weekly loss of wages is estimated at £136,094, [illegible] a week, or more than £7,000,000 a year. [illegible] the ordinary receipts [illegible] and the interest of capital sunk in buildings and land, besides a handsome profit.

Now, to supply the fearful deficit of £136,094 in weekly wages the Boards of Guardians provide a sum which cannot be put higher than £10,000, since out of their total expenditure of £12,637 in outdoor and indoor relief must be taken the normal cost of pauperism in average seasons. The Central Relief Committee at Manchester dispense about £8,000 (£35,000 per month), and the Mansion-house Committee sent £6,550 last week. All the grants, therefore, from these sources [illegible] than a sixth of what these [illegible] have been in the habit of earning, and it is [illegible] to suppose that private charity and local funds, already exhausted, contribute more than a fraction to redress this balance. Altogether the [illegible] of £400,000, but of this a very large proportion is already expended.

The General Relief Committee, in their report for [illegible] October, say that the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, in 24 Unions of the district, had risen to 208,733, an addition of 45,228 during the month of October, and further, 142,870 persons, not in receipt of parochial relief, were aided by local Committees. The number of operatives in the same district in full work is now reduced to 38,[illegible], while the number working short time is increased to 119,712, and 182,401 are thrown entirely out of employment. The loss of wages is estimated at £136,094 per week, and there is no doubt that the savings of the working classes are almost exhausted. By the close of the first week of September the reports show that the number of operatives entirely unemployed had risen to about 250,000.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND THE DISTRESS.

The General Relief Committee, in a report, say:

"Your Committee express their regret that the aspect of the American struggle leaves no hope that the sufferings of our population will have an early termination. Should this war be immediately settled, it would still take months before our spindles and looms can be again humming their song of industry. We therefore conclude that the distribution of bread, meal, soup, clothing, bedding and coals must be continued throughout the ensuing Winter."

From Times Correspondent.

The prospect darkens each day, and unfortunately there seems no chance of a break in it. Business in the Manchester market is virtually at a stand-still, and notwithstanding the recent arrivals of cotton, the course of what trade there is steadily tends to a diminution of consumption. It is difficult to foresee in what quarter a way of salvation can be opened for the next four or five months at least, for anomalous as it may seem, the announcement of a speedy settlement of the American difficulty would probably have the effect of throwing out of employment a large proportion of those who are fortunate enough still to be in receipt of wages. Mr. Gladstone's speech at Newcastle, which by many was looked on as a sort of semi-official foreshadowing of something being about to happen which might possibly liberate the Southern cotton crop, is said to have created quite a little panic here, and induced many manufacturers to stop their mills altogether. If we could only have a perfect assurance that the war would last another twelvemonth, or that no cotton would come from the South for two years or eighteen months hence, we might hope, some of the large accumulated stocks, to see some at least of the giant chimneys, which at present bear witness so terribly to the desolation of the district, set a-smoking again, and once more the pressure on the charitable funds would lighten, instead of increasing. If the duration of the war could only have been placed in Mr. Lincoln's "ninety days," things would never have got to their present desperate pass; and it may be but just to the mill-owners to say that probably they would have made adequate preparations to meet the necessities of their work-people had they anticipated anything but a temporary crisis. So now it is in a great measure the uncertainty of the American conflict—the dread of being caught in full work with high-priced cotton by sudden arrivals from America—which tie their hands.

LORD OSBORNE ON THE SUFFERING.

Many persons will, I have no doubt, assert that the statements of Mr. Cobden as to the present amount of destitution, and that amount which is yet to be expected, are overdrawn. I am not of that opinion. I feel satisfied myself that no one can yet calculate the full amount of utter ruin which must follow on the present state of things. So much destructive element is yet in sure course of development, arising from the disturbance of all the ordinary action of commercial industry; there are so many interests directly and indirectly involved in this stoppage of the mills that the actual destitution of the mill hands, all-appalling in itself, forms but a part of what has yet to be played out in this great domestic tragedy.

In the course of the last six months the mechanic families in Lancashire have, in their way, had to undergo that kind of penal retrenchment which economy enforces in a struggle for independence caused by interruption to industry. To sell, or to pawn with no hope of redemption, articles of so-called luxury—for many domestic reasons articles, perhaps, of peculiar esteem—was the first item of sacrifice; to this followed the sale or pawn of the more useful, but perhaps less sentimentally esteemed articles. But houses became very bare indeed before any one of the family, as the rule, entertained the question of any serious inroad upon the meat and drink of the daily meals. The season, however, came when all salable was sold, all that could be pledged was pawned, and all that had been saved was spent. The last shifts of independence to hold its own, rely on it, were very painful. Children are bad economists. They were fed as usual, for who could explain away their cry, or be deaf to it? The drink, the little meat, the tea, the sugar, every article had now to be measured out, not by the rule of appetite, but by that of means, all in vain. They are not paupers now, but distressed human beings, utterly destitute. They have lost independence; they subsist on charity; and yet, O how wonderful! to this, through the long time they came, and are yet [illegible] [illegible]—each viewing their own misfortunes [illegible] brought [illegible] resignation.

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS OF STARVATION.

Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne writes to the Times concerning the physical symptoms of famine:

"When famine assails life it may do so under two different conditions. Stoppage of all food, such as that we have heard of in the case of the shipwrecked, brings on in a short time a train of symptoms which quickly end in the most horrible of deaths. The other condition is that, when food sufficient, if not in abundance, gradually becomes diminished in quality, then in quantity, passing to still another stage, where it is not only altogether deficient in quantity, but also in the qualities necessary each day to rebuild Nature's waste, and thus provide for next day's life. On this missing of physical sustenance supervenes mental depression, causing loss of appetite; thus there is indisposition to partake even of that measure of food which, itself insufficient, is still necessary to keep up some existence.

"Strange to say, at this stage of depression in mind and of gradual waste of body, the sufferer complains but little, if at all; there is tendency to sleep, rest, anyhow, anywhere, yet little evidence of pain. There is, however, to the skilled eye a cast of countenance unmistakable; the children look aged beyond their years; adults move and speak with a gait and utterance which seem to shun all effort.

"Falling fever, famine goes on to run its own well-marked course. I write from what I and many others saw, watched, and noted. With no real complaint developed, with little real pain, there is an increase of lassitude in the adult, a want of all childish energy in the young; a species of patient, sullen, hopeless dependency marks the whole man. You have atrophy now showing itself in many ways; the hair quits the head in patches, the ancles swell, the skin is bloodless, the eye sunken; at this stage food fails, medicine fails, care cannot rescue. It is a mere matter of time; few, if any, recover—few seem to wish it."

STRUGGLES OF THE OPERATIVES.

The calamity which has overtaken the operatives is in no way due to any deficiency in their own industrial character, and they know that it is not. At the same time, they had not been improvident in the past, and yet they have not grudged to spend the last farthing accumulated by their providence before they would ask for aid. They have fought against the pressure with their own strength before they would trust to anyone else's strength. Even now they bear their misery not as men stupefied, but as men who thoroughly understand the causes of their suffering—who believe, perhaps erroneously, but still believe, that England might extract the immediate evil by its roots, if she would but venture an unwise and unjust intervention in American affairs—and they elect to refrain.

THE YOUNG MEN.

It is for this class that there is most to be feared. Admitting that the example and influence of their elders will keep them patient to the end, their habits of industry must be destroyed by this long idleness, and a lasting deterioration must be brought about in the whole class. There are now hundreds of young men in Ashton and other towns sauntering about the streets, with their hands in their pockets, congregating at the street corners, or propping up the lamp-posts; and whoever will devise some scheme for occupying their idle hands and minds will do a great service to Lancashire.

MR. COBDEN ON THE CRISIS.

At a late meeting at Manchester, Mr. Cobden, after reviewing the statistics of distress, said that he had always been of the opinion that the privation which was threatening the district must be cumulative; and it had proved so to a degree that very few foresaw. The means of meeting the difficulty would diminish just in proportion as the difficulty increased. Mr. Farnall had told them that one-third of the rateable property would fall out of existence as it were, and future rates would have to be levied out of the remaining two-thirds. That, however, would be by no means the measure of their condition three months hence, because every additional rate forced out of existence a large amount of rateable property, and the more they increased the rates the more they diminished the area over which the rates would be productive. This view of the case had an important bearing also upon the condition of the shopkeeping class, as well as the millowners and manufacturers who had not a large amount of floating capital. There was no doubt that a large number of the shopkeeping class were rapidly falling into the same condition as those who suffered from unemployed labor. He heard, when at Rochdale, a sorrowful example of this. A poor woman who kept a shop was obliged to sell the Sunday clothes of her son to pay off a distraint for a poor rate; and she received relief from the Committee on returning from paying the rate. This was a sad and sorrowful example; and he was afraid that it would not be a solitary one for a long time to come. He said, then, that they must add the shopkeeping class in their estimate of the prevailing distress; and it was evident that this must be so when £7,000,000 per annum was withdrawn from wages. The consequence must present itself to every rational mind. Then they had another class, the class of young men of superior education, usually employed in warehouses and counting-houses. A great number of those would rapidly sink to the condition in which they now found the operative classes. All this would add to the distress and embarrassment of this part of the kingdom. They must recollect that now the whole mass of the operative population was brought down to one sad level of destitution; and what they might be allowed from the poor rates and from voluntary subscriptions, was actually the measure of all they would obtain for their subsistence. That being so, and insufficient food generally producing depression of spirits as well as physical prostration, there was great danger of the health and strength of the working classes suffering, unless something more was done to meet the case than he feared had yet been provided for it. It was a totally exceptional state of things. It had no parallel in all history. It was impossible that they could point out to him a case in which a limited sphere, such as they had in Lancashire, in the course of a few months there had been a cessation of employment to the amount of £7,000,000 per annum in wages. There had been nothing like it in the history of the world for its suddenness and for the impossibility to deal with it and manage it in the way of an effective remedy.

Mr. Cobden then proposed that a Committee, whose organization should extend through the entire nation, be appointed, and that they, systematically and comprehensively, take the great question in hand.

SCALE OF RELIEF.

The following is the scale upon which it has been decided to give relief to families and individuals:

"To all families whose income is under 1s. per head per week, (allowing 6d. extra per family for coals,) a weekly relief to be given at the following rate: Number of persons, 2, relief, 1s.; number of persons, 3, relief, 1s. 6d.; number of persons, 4, relief, 1s. 9d.; number of persons, 5, relief, 2s. 3d.; number of persons, 6, relief, 2s. 6d.; increasing 3d. for every additional member of the family; to orphans, 1s.; and in cases of old age, sickness, or extreme destitution, an increased relief, at the discretion of the Ward Chairman."

REPORTS OF SUFFERING FROM ALL THE MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF LANCASHIRE.

PRESTON.

So far as the statistics of the Relief Committee have been made up, it appears that the distress in this town is steadily and fearfully increasing. The police returns of the state of employment in mills are as follows: Number fully employed, 3,213; five days, 663; four days, 2,276; three days, 7,191; two days, 665; and totally unemployed, 12,274. The number out of work unconnected with the mills is estimated at 600, and the total weekly loss of wages at £12,590. No less than 41½ per cent. of the entire population are now receiving relief from this Committee, the numbers being 9,617 cases, comprising 24,237 persons. In addition to this, 330 females have been employed at the sewing-schools, and 960 persons supplied with nutritious food from the sick kitchen. This increase is the largest yet reported since the cotton crisis began.

The avenues of the poor offices are utterly impassable except by the interference of the police officer in attendance, and the Poor-law officials are engaged until 9 and even 10 o'clock at night in the performance of their duties.

The fever in Preston is spreading. It has chiefly arisen in families where there has been a long-continued want of nutritious aliment, or a protracted sameness of food among the pauper operatives. It is said by the medical officers to be the same as the fever which raged so virulently not long ago in Ireland, with similar causatives. The Relief Committee have wisely varied the quality of the food given to those dependent on their charity, and they are now dispensing very excellent meat-soup, which is joyfully received.

CARLISLE.

During the last week the Local Relief Committee have given relief to 3,000 individuals, a number equal to one-tenth of the whole population of the city. The amount of relief has ranged from 4½d. to 5½d. a head, the aim of the Committee being to make the weekly earnings of each member of a family up to 2s. where there are more than four or five in a family, and to give rather more where the number is less.

At Dalston, a village four miles from Carlisle, where two cotton mills are stopped, a meeting was held on Friday night, at which it was stated that there are about 200 cotton operatives thrown out of work, and some 500 more, dependent on the cotton trade, who are suffering from the stoppage of the factories.

CHORLEY.

During the past four weeks there has been a gradual and rapid increase in the distress, arising from the present state of the cotton trade in Chorley. Since our last report (Oct. 1) there has been a decrease of 420 in the number of those who were at that time in full employment, which leaves the present number of those fully employed only 1,152. In good times the number usually employed in the various cotton-spinning and weaving mills in the town, collieries, &c., is 5,360. The Relief Committee have this week relieved 2,500 persons, with 4,800 pounds of bread, 2,800 pounds of meal, 2,160 [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of coal, at a cost of [illegible]. There was an increase of 800 persons applying for relief on Wednesday. The Committee have this week [illegible] the rate of relief. At the last meeting of the Improvement Commissioners, held on Thursday week, attention was directed by one of the Commissioners (a surgeon) to the effect that instances of typhoid and other malignant diseases had begun to make their appearance in the town.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The following is the weekly return of the state of employment in mills, &c., in Manchester:

RETURN SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE OPERATIVE CLASSES IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, NOV. 4.

Classification.	State of Operatives. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton mills	24,295	6,882	7,579	9,969
Silk mills	4,790	1,358	1,074	2,357
Smallware mills	4,602	2,297	1,853	242
Printworks	753	—	543	210
Dyeworks	2,391	476	1,631	484
Machinists	7,331	3,842	1,871	1,618
Founderies	4,260	3,163	490	608
Total	46,[illegible]	18,860	14,749	15,412

BLACKBURN.

The returns of out-relief presented to the Board of Guardians, show a further increase of destitution. The number of persons relieved in the Union during the week was 20,082. The chief constable's return shows that 45 mills are entirely closed, throwing idle no fewer than 17,337 persons. With the small average of two persons for every worker, there are, therefore, 35,000 dependent on charity for support, but which number, on making allowance for other trades likewise depressed, may be extended to 40,000 who are relieved to an amount "considerable under 2s. per head," from all sources. We believe the Committee contemplates taking charge of 20,000, and of relieving them with 1s. 6d. each per week, 6d. below the sum stated by Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, to maintain life and health.

BURY.

The returns of the week show an enormous increase in the clientele of the Bury Union. The total number receiving parish relief is now 10,613, and the cost £454 a week. Public relief committees have been established. In Bury, nearly 500 girls are employed in the Central Sewing School; and another class meets in the Presbyterian School. The relief committees have assisted 4,000 persons in Bury. In the Union, out of a population of 100,000, about 20,000 are usually employed in the mills and factories, and of these 15,000 are now out of employment.

DUKINFIELD, ETC.

Population of the district, 31,622. Number of operatives usually employed, 26,450; working full time, 1,441; working four or five days per week, 2,919; working three days, 4,000; working two days, 4,372; out of employment, 12,720. The total number of persons relieved was—10,981 by the Guardians, and 15,709 by private charity; making the total number relieved, 26,690.

DARWEN.

The number of families relieved this week, 351 families, 1,307 persons. Of the latter number 909 are also in the receipt of parish relief. The scale of relief adopted by the Committee for operatives entirely without other resources is as follows: For individuals, 2s. 6d.; families of two, 2s. 4d. each; three, 2s. 2d. each; four, 2s. each; five, 1s. 10d. each; six and upwards, 1s. 9d. each. The sewing class is in active operation, under the combined and energetic management of the ladies of the town, and at present numbers about 70 girls and women. They have an extra allowance of 2d. per day, or 1s. per week for five days' regular attendance. The first distribution of clothes and bedding has been made this week.

KIRKHAM.

Kirkham is entirely dependent on cotton production. During the present week Richards and Holden's spinning-mill, and Whitworth and Barrett's weaving-shed have been closed, thus throwing an aggregate of 500 operatives out of employment. A concern at which 60 hands are employed, will also be closed, it is expected, early next week. The distress consequent on these changes is already being severely felt, and on Tuesday not fewer than 100 cases for relief were heard by the Board of Guardians, whose headquarters are at Kirkham. The workhouse committee have been devising means for the employment of the ablebodied male operatives, and have set about 40 of them to stone-breaking, under the supervision of a labor-master. For the benefit of the women a sewing-school is intended to be established.

ROCHDALE.

It appeared, from the out-door relief returns, that the distress both in the town and neighborhood is becoming most alarming, as this week there has been a considerable increase in the number of destitute persons. The returns showed that, during the week, 11,018 persons had received out-door relief. The money expended by the Guardians for relief purposes exclusively, during the quarter ended Sept. 29, was £7,806 15s. 1d. Besides parochial relief, upward of 10,000 persons received aid from the Relief Committee; and the Equitable Pioneers and Corn Mill Societies also distribute food to a large number of the distressed.

ACCRINGTON.

The fund for the relief of the distressed operatives is all but exhausted. The population of Old and New Accrington is 17,688; the number of mills was 20; of operatives usually employed, 6,477; now working full time, 1,807; short time, 2,257; unemployed, 2,413. The number of persons relieved last week, 1,908. They could not suppose that either the Guardians or the Relief Committee could meet all the distress. There were distressed persons who would wait till relief was brought to them. He visited a family last week who only earned 4s. 10d., and asked why they had not applied to the Committee for relief. The answer was that he and his family would starve before they would do so.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

The prospects for the Winter are appalling. The Borough Relief Committee relieved last week 13,540 persons, at a cost of £374 11s. 10d. As compared with the previous week, there is an increase of 705 persons.

Number of mills, &c., 50; working full time with all hands, 4; full time part hands, 27; short time 21; stopped, 24. Hands, 12,126; working three days, 1,602; two days, 1,162; out of employment, 6,707. At the meeting of the Board of Guardians it was stated that the total number relieved for the week was 29,579; corresponding week last year, 1,563; increase, 28,016.

OLDHAM.

The number of persons relieved by the Guardians during the week, has been 10,437; the average amount of relief per head in twenty-four unions in Lancashire, in the second week of October, was 1s. 2d. From a return laid before the Oldham Relief Committee, it appears that the total number of factories is 112, of which four only are fully employed with all hands, and one with a portion of the hands. The number employed in them in ordinary times is 17,624. Oldham, with a population of 72,334 within the municipal limits, has an operative population in the chief departments of 24,680, of which 1,628 are on full time, and 16,426 on short time, and 6,626 altogether out of employ. In the out townships of Royton and Crompton, containing a population of 7,469 and 7,032 respectively, the former township contains 23 mills, of which none are on full time with all hands, and only six with part of the hands, while six are altogether stopped. The number of hands usually employed is 2,465, of which about a hundred only are on full time, 1,440 entirely out of employment, and 825 on short time. In Crompton, matters are still worse. There are 20 mills in the township, none of which are on full time, and only six on short time, while the rest are altogether stopped. They usually employ 2,000 hands, of which about 500 are on short time, and the rest altogether out of employ.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Expected Arrival of Gen. Dulce, Serrano's Successor—Arrival of the French Steamer Floride at Santiago de Cuba—The French Gunboat Lance—Her Armament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

The departure of the present Captain-General, the Duke De la Torre, and the arrival of his successor, Gen. Dulce, may now occur every day. The latter is daily expected from Spain, when the departure of the former may perhaps immediately occur. Gossip says that Serrano is anxious to leave *instanter*, but that his presence at Madrid is not so anxiously desired, they fear it is said, a *fracas* between him and the Conde de Reus, Gen. Prim, about matters connected with the Mexican question, or it may be that they dread Serrano's influence at Court as an ardent partisan of the French Emperor, and perhaps his reinstatement at Paris as Ambassador from Spain, while the present incumbent, Gen. Concha, appears more suited to carry out the instructions of the Government at Madrid.

The French steamer *Floride*, of the new French line between Saint Nazaire, in France, and Vera Cruz, in Mexico, arrived the other day at Santiago de Cuba, one of the intermediate ports. There also arrived on the 7th, the French gunboat *Lance*, on its way to Tampico for the purpose of establishing the blockade of the river. Her armament consists of a rifled 30-pounder, carrying a ball of 128 pounds a distance of 7,000 metres with great exactness. There are also four 12-pounders and two 4-pounders, for the boats, all of which are rifled. Her crew consists of 72 men, commander, M. De St. Phalle. This gunboat was one of those that besieged Riboum, in the Baltic, and it was in the Black Sea.

LARA.

EARLY DAYS OF THE REBELLION.

Ex-President Buchanan vs. Gen. Scott.

Floyd Whitewashed by the "Old Public Functionary."

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

With a few remarks I shall close the controversy with Gen. Scott, into which I have been most reluctantly forced by his voluntary and unexpected attack. This has, nevertheless, afforded me an opportunity of correcting many unfounded reports which I had long borne in patience and in silence. In my answer, I have already furnished clear and distinct responses to the allegations of Gen. Scott; and in his rejoinder he has not called in question any of my statements, with a single exception. Which of us is correct in this particular, depends upon the question whether his recollection of an event which occurred more than eighteen months ago, or the statement of Mr. Holt, reduced to writing on the very day, is entitled to the greater credit.

The General, in the introduction of his rejoinder, assigns as an excuse for the criticism on my public conduct that this was merely incidental to his alleged official report to President Lincoln on the condition of our fortifications, and was not primarily intended for myself. From this statement one would conclude that he had made such a report. But where is this to be found? For if he refers to the *Intelligencer* of the 21st of October, but there I discover nothing but his letter of four points to Mr. Seward, dated on the 3d of March, 1861, advising the incoming President how to guide his Administration in face of the threatening dangers to the country. In the single introductory sentence to this letter he barely refers to his "printed views," (dated in October, 1860,) which had been long before the public, but it contains nothing like an official report on the condition of the fortifications.

Whether the introduction of this letter to the public, without the consent of President Lincoln, by one of the General's friends, in a political speech, during a highly-excited Gubernatorial canvass, had influenced him to prepare his criticism on my conduct, it is not for me to determine.

At what period did Gen. Scott obtain the six hundred recruits to which he refers in his rejoinder? This was certainly after the date of his "views," on the 30th of October, 1860, because in these he states emphatically, that the forces then at his command were "in all five companies only, within reach to garrison or reinforce the (nine) forts mentioned in the 'views.'"

Did he obtain these recruits in November? If so, had he visited Washington, or written and explained to me in what manner this military operation could be accomplished by the four hundred men in the five companies and the six hundred recruits, I should have given his representations all the consideration due to his high military reputation.

But he informs us he did not arrive in Washington until the 12th of December. His second recommendation to garrison these forts must consequently have been made, according to his own statement, on the 13th, 15th, 28th or 30th of December, or on more than one of these days. At this period the aspect of public affairs had greatly changed from what it was in October. Congress was now in session, and our relations with the seceding Cotton States had been placed before them by the President's Message. Proceedings had been instituted by that body with a view to a compromise of the dangerous questions between the North and the South; and the highest hopes and warmest aspirations were then entertained for their success. Under these circumstances it was the President's duty to take a broad view of the condition of the whole country, in all its relations, civil, industrial, and commercial, as well as military, giving to each its appropriate influence. It was only from such a combination that he could frame a policy calculated to preserve the peace and to consolidate the strength of the Union. Isolated recommendations proceeding from one department, without weighing well their effect upon the general policy, ought to be adopted with extreme caution.

But it seems from the rejoinder that Secretary Floyd, at Richmond, had claimed the honor of defeating Gen. Scott's "plans and solicitations respecting the forts," "it being there," says the General, "universally admitted that but for that victory over me there could have been no rebellion." This is, in plain English, that the Secessionists of the Cotton States, who have since brought into the field hundreds of thousands of undoubtedly brave soldiers, would have abandoned in terror their unlawful and rebellious designs, had Gen. Scott distributed among their numerous forts four hundred and eighty men in October or one thousand men in December! This requires no comment. I have never been able to obtain a copy of the speech of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, to which, I presume, Gen. Scott refers; but I learned, both at the time and since, from gentlemen of high respectability, that in this same speech he denounced me most bitterly for my determination to stand by and sustain the Union with all the power I possessed under the Constitution and the laws.

And here permit me to remark that it is due to Gen. Scott as well as myself to deny that there is any portion of my answer which justifies the allegation that "the Ex-President sneers at my '*weak device*' (the words 'weak device' being marked as a quotation) for saving the forts." This mistake I must attribute to his "accidental visitor."

And in this connection I emphatically declare that the General, neither before nor after the publication of his "views" in the *National Intelligencer* of the 18th January, 1861, without my consent, assigned any reason to me for making this publication, or ever even alluded to the subject. In this I cannot be mistaken, from the deep impression which the occurrence made upon my memory, for the reasons already mentioned in my answer.

I should have nothing more to add had Gen. Scott, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended them, and now for the first time, and in a sarcastic and no kindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary Floyd and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen. This fact is established by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, now before me, made by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, their Chairman, on the 18th of February, 1861, and to be found in the second volume of the *Reports of Committees of the House for the Session of* 1860-61. This report and the testimony before the Committee establish:

1. That the Southern States received, in 1860, less instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law; and that three of them—North Carolina, Mississippi and Kentucky—received no arms whatever, and this simply because they did not ask for them. Well may Mr. Stanton have said in the House "that there are a good deal of rumors and speculations and misapprehension as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter."

2. Secretary Floyd, under suspicious circumstances, on the 22d December, 1860, and but a few days before he left the Department, had, without the knowledge of the President, ordered one hundred and thirteen (113) columbiads and eleven (11) 32-pounders to be transported from Pittsburgh to Ship Island and Galveston, in Mississippi and Texas. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the President by a communication from Pittsburgh; and Secretary Holt immediately thereafter countermanded the order of his predecessor, and the cannon were never sent. The promptitude with which we acted elicited a vote of thanks, dated on the 4th of January, 1861, from the Select and Common Councils of that city "to the President, the Attorney-General, and the Acting Secretary of War," (Mr. Holt.)

After this statement how shall we account for the explicit declaration of Gen. Scott that, "accidentally hearing early in March that under this posthumous order (that of Mr. Floyd of the 22d December, the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary Holt, (acting for Secretary Cameron,) just in time to defeat the robbery"? And this is the same Secretary Holt who had countermanded "the posthumous order" in the previous December. And, strange to say, these guns, but for the alleged interposition of Gen. Scott, were about to be sent so late as March from the loyal States into those over which Jefferson Davis had then for some time presided.

Had Gen. Scott reflected for a moment he could not have fallen into this blunder. It is quite manifest he was "without a printed document and my (his) official papers."

2. The Government had on hand in the year 1859, about 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned "as unsuitable for public service," under the act of 3d of March, 1825. They were of such a character that, although offered both at public and private sale for $2 50 each, purchasers could not be obtained at that rate, except for a comparatively small number. On the 30th of November, 1859, Secretary Floyd ordered about one-fifth of the whole number (105,000) to be sent from the Springfield Armory, where they had accumulated, to five Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their respective means of proper storage." This order was carried into effect by the Ordnance Bureau, in the usual course of administration, and without reference to the President. It is but justice to say that from the testimony before the Committee there is no reason to suspect that Secretary Floyd issued this order from any sinister motive. Its date was months before Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and nearly a year before his election, and whilst the Secretary was still an avowed opponent of secession. Indeed the testimony of Col. Craig and Capt. Maynadier, of the Ordnance, before the Committee is wholly inconsistent with any evil intention on his part.

And yet these "condemned muskets," with a few thousand ancient rifles, of a calibre then no longer used, are transformed by Gen. Scott into "115,000 *extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition*." This is the first time I have heard [illegible] nothing of the kind before the [illegible] [illegible] The truth is, [illegible] without the [illegible] of the officers of the Ordnance Bureau [illegible] in Washington [illegible] Col. Craig, the head of the Bureau at this period, was as correct an officer and as loyal and reliable a man as exists in the country. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Wheatland, near Lancaster, Nov. 17, 1862.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Extracts from Various Southern Papers.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Nov. 24.

From various Southern papers received here, the following extracts are made:

The Savannah *Republican* says: "We have reason to believe Government has again put the wheels of war in motion in the right direction, which, properly conducted, will thwart all the cherished plans of the enemy, and secure his overthrow at every point. We shall hear of the result at an early day."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st gives a report of the yellow fever cases in Wilmington, by which it appears that from Sept. 7 to Nov. 15, there had been 1,505 cases, of which number 443 were fatal.

The *Enquirer* states that ten days ago a very accomplished lady, connected with people in Richmond of great wealth and influence, was imprisoned in Castle Thunder, under a charge of giving information to the Yankees by way of Portsmouth, where she dwells, and from which place she has made several visits to Richmond.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Standard* of Nov. 18, says John C. Cobb, a refugee from Missouri, has invented a machine for making percussion caps, which excels anything of the kind either North or South. Its superiority consists in the manner in which the cap is cut from the copper and formed at a single operation. It is capable of making, by hand, 100 per minute, and by steam, 100,000 per day.

During the past year the gross earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad have been $1,300,107; net profits, $900,370.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says Buell is to be tried by Court-martial for permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Bragg. It is singular that Bragg is summoned to Richmond to answer for not whipping Buell.

It has been discovered in Georgia that by digging 40 miles from the main shore, water is obtained, 250 gallons of which will make one gallon of salt, while it takes 700 gallons of tidewater to make the same quantity.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of the 21st, says the blockaders ran a schooner ashore near Moore's Inlet and a brig ashore near Fort Fisher. The brig was the *Fanny Lewis*. The Captain and nine of his crew were drowned trying to reach shore. The schooner was burned by a boat's crew of 13 from one of the blockaders, who were afterwards captured by Newkirk's Cavalry, to whom information had been given by the crew of the schooner who escaped.

Private Donnelly is sentenced to be shot on the 24th inst. for desertion.

A shoemaker in Knoxville the other day charged $30 for a pair of boots. He was immediately conscribed, for extortion.

Under the head of "Reverses in Louisiana," the rebel journals chronicle the capture of salt works at Lafourche by Gen. Weitzel, and the surrender of the rebel forces, "the odds against them being seven to one."

The city authorities of Savannah, Ga., are making arrangements to move the non-combatants from that city, preparatory to an anticipated attack of the enemy. They have adopted a resolution that Savannah should never be surrendered; that it should be defended street by street, until, if taken, the victor's spoils should be a heap of ruins.

Rebel Retaliation.

JEFF. DAVIS ORDERS TEN NATIONAL OFFICERS TO BE HUNG.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d, contains the following:

"We have obtained a copy of the order which has been issued by the President, relative to the reported massacre at Palmyra, an account of which we published a few days ago. We publish it to let the people see the stern and just action which the President has taken in the matter:

Executive Office, Richmond, Nov. 17, 1862.

Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Holmes, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department.

General: Inclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis *Daily Appeal* of the 3d inst., containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Palmyra (Missouri) *Courier*, a Federal journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens, of Missouri, by order of Gen. McNeil, of the U. S. army.

You will communicate by flag of truce to the Federal officer commanding that Department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of Gen. McNeil to the Confederate authorities, and if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very respectfully, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Some 400 hundred of Morgan's cavalry left camp, seven miles from Lebanon, to attack the Federals at Wood's Ferry, on the Cumberland Road, but were shelled, with the loss of two men.

Morgan is reported to have left camp with his whole force the same night to attack the Louisiana and Northern Railroad.

Union refugees from McMinnville say that the Emancipation Proclamation is generally approved by loyal men there. Many refugees here approve it, some of whom are large Slave-holders.

Cotton is changing hands here at 48c.@55c. per pound.

The river has risen four inches on the Shoals.

Local Politics.

Twentieth Ward Convention.—At a meeting of the Republican Ward Convention of the Twentieth Ward, held at Continental Hall, last evening, the following gentlemen were nominated for School Officers: For Commissioner—John Hooper; for Trustees—Joseph Rae, Geo. N. Seymour; for Inspector—William Ross.

The Republican Council to the Corporation—Ex-Surrogate Bradford Nominated.—The Republican Convention, to nominate a candidate for Council to the Corporation, met last evening in the rooms near the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, E. Delafield Smith in the Chair. During the early proceedings of the Convention, there was considerable diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued, and at that time the following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, it is inexpedient, at this time, to make a strict partisan nomination for Counsel to the Corporation.

Resolved, That recognizing the vital importance of electing to the office of Counsel to the Corporation a man, not only of ability and integrity, but also one of thorough independence and of untrammeled devotion to the public welfare, we recommend to our fellow-citizens the support, for that position, of Richard O'Gorman, the people's candidate.

After a long and earnest discussion, the resolutions were withdrawn, and a vote was taken, with the following result:

Chas. S. Spencer.........37 | Alex. W. Bradford........67

The nomination of Mr. Bradford was then made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

The Constitutional Union Party—R. B. Connolly Declines the Candidacy for the Comptrollership.—The Constitutional Union Party met on the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of hearing from Richard B. Connolly, their candidate for the office of Comptroller. Mr. Connolly appeared, and modestly declined the nomination, whereupon the Convention indorsed the nomination of M. T. Brennan, and adjourned.

Republican Nominations for Councilmen.—The Republican Councilmanic Convention of the First District met at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, and made the following nominations for Councilmen: Joseph Maur, Jno. Brush, Chas. Riley, Patrick H. Kiernan, Pat. McNamara.

Eleventh District Aldermanic Convention.—At a meeting of the Republican Aldermanic Convention held at Continental Hall last evening [illegible] for the Eleventh District, [illegible] Ward.

Correction.

Gold Room, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

It was the *Africa* (not the *Arabia*) which [illegible] yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Mr. Andrew [illegible] would [illegible] the Third's exclamation [illegible] and he would then have had "Knox" [illegible] without any injury being "felt" [illegible] whereas, by calling for a "horse" [illegible] knocked into a cocked hat, and lost his [illegible] at the same time. The fact, however, that Knox, the King of Hatters, has the neatest style of [illegible] Fall and Winter fashions to be found in the City, and the public are always invited to inspect his unrivaled stock at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum will be crowded to-day. The magnificent drama, "Victorine; or, I'll Sleep On It," is to be played afternoon and evening, for the last time. Great preparations are being made for Thanksgiving Day. Look out for brilliant attractions.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from New-Orleans and Havana—Judge Morgan and servant, [illegible] Oliver, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lieut. Jones and servant, Lieut. [illegible] Mrs. C. B. Huntington and servant, [illegible] lady, J. J. Hers, [illegible] Paymaster Spalding and Secretary, Paymaster [illegible] Hallock, Jno. Hardy, E. Wolf, [illegible] Marshall, S. Aaron, and [illegible] from Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... [illegible] | Sun sets.... [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Cleared.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Brig Lizzie Barnard, Barnard, [illegible] & Co.

Schooners [illegible], Philadelphia; [illegible], Andrews, New-London; [illegible], Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; [illegible], Goodwill, Boston; [illegible], Gregory, [illegible]; S. Brown & Co.; Mary [illegible], Nott, [illegible] & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, New-Orleans Nov. [illegible] and Havana 19th, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible] Hotchkiss & Co. Passed in the Mississippi River, [illegible] Old Dominion, bound up.

Steam transport Henry Bucher, Bell, Washington.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to [illegible] E. Rynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Samson, Ward, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Octorara, [illegible], Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer [illegible], Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Fire [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

U. S. bark Guerrilla, [illegible] in ballast.

U. S. bark Voltigeur, [illegible] in ballast.

Bark Ann, (Br.,) of Demerara,) Jackson, [illegible] Oct. 23, St. Vincent's 24th, St. Kitts Nov. [illegible] St. Thomas 11th, in ballast to J. Lawrence. Left [illegible] at Martinique, St. Vincent's or St. Kitts.

Bark Alexander, (Br., of Dundee,) Davidson, [illegible] Oct. 25, passed Gibraltar same day, with fruit, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark [illegible] with [illegible] to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig R. A. Reed, Farber, Havana [illegible] [illegible] and heavy weather. [illegible] one of the Panama [illegible].

Brig Cyprus, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McCullough, [illegible] with [illegible] to master.

Brig Lettie Ann, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) [illegible] Oct. 28, with [illegible] to Wilson & [illegible].

Brig [illegible], Nelson, [illegible] Monroe 3 ds., [illegible] to Neil & Merritt.

Brig [illegible] Stevens, (of Boston,) [illegible] Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Bonsellor, (Span.,) [illegible] cotton, lead, &c., to R. Echevarria.

Schr. J. J. Frith, (Br., of Turks Island,) [illegible] Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt, tobacco, &c., to O. E. [illegible] & Co.

BELOW—Two brigs, unknown.

SAILED—Steamships Rio Bio, New-Orleans and [illegible] West; Columbia, for [illegible].

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Spoken, &c.

Sarah Jane, schr., bound S., was passed, Nov. [illegible], lat. 36 10, lon. 74 26.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Nov. 12, barks J. D. Giddings, for New-York, via Turks Island, next day; [illegible] orders.

At Kingstown, Oct. 30, brig [illegible], for [illegible] Maria, from Boston, just arr.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Nov. 14, Br. brig [illegible] Crocker, for New-York in 3 ds.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,

Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 383, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 66, drew [illegible]
17, 33, 21, drew [illegible]
5, 38, 51, drew [illegible]
41, 48, 40, drew [illegible]
31, 66, 62, drew [illegible]
17, 31, 55, drew [illegible]
17, 30, 36, drew [illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 20,300 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $[illegible].

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.